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A CATALOGUE

OF

THE GREEK COINS

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

GREEK COINS OF TROAS, AEOLIS, AND LESBOS.

BY

WARWICK WROTH, F.S.A.

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WITH ONE MAP AND FORTY-THREE AUTOTYPE PLATES.

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PREFACE BY THE KEEPER OF COINS.

This volume of the Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum describes the money of Troas, Aeolis, and Lesbos, districts which formed part of the Roman Province of Asia.

The size of the coins is given in inches and tenths, and the weight in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume. A map has been prefixed, showing in red letters the position of the cities that issued coins.

In the Introduction, a sketch of the numismatic history of Troas, Aeolis, and Lesbos has been attempted, and, so far as is compatible with limits of space, reference is made to such details in the history, geography and religion of the towns as serve to throw light upon the coinage. The Notes deal briefly with questions of *provenance*, attribution, reading and types; but some of the more important types and attributions are discussed in the Introduction.

The whole work has been written by Mr. Warwick Wroth, F.S.A., the Senior Assistant in the Department of Coins and Medals. I have carefully read the proof-sheets, and have minutely compared each coin with the description in the text.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

CORRECTIONS.

Page xxix., bottom, *for* Assus (B.C. 400—241) and Neandria, *read* Assus (B.C. 400—241): cp. Neandria.

„ 75, no. 1, *for* ΦΡΥΝΕΩΝ, *read* ΟΦΡΥΝΕΩΝ.

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MAP OF TROAS, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

PART I.

Coinage of Troas.

The coinage of the numerous towns of the Troad* belongs mainly to the fourth century B.C. and to the latter part of the fifth century. Early coinages (of the sixth century B.C.) have been attributed to Abydus, Cebren, Dardanus, and Zeleia, but in none of these cases can the attribution be considered as indisputable. The close of the fourth century is marked in the Troad by political change and by frequent migrations of the urban populations. These movements are reflected in the coinage, and will be more readily apprehended if, in this Introduction, we arrange the towns of the Troad in three or four groups, suggested by geographical proximity or by identity of political fortune.† The first group—the Alexandria-Troas group—consists of towns whose inhabitants, after the permanent or temporary loss of their autonomy, were removed to form the population of the important town of Alexandria Troas (Antigoneia). The second group embraces the city of Ilium and towns in its

* See Index I. (Geographical) and the map at the beginning of the volume. The coinages of twenty-three towns (not including Tenedos) are extant. All these, with the exception of the currency of Rhoeteum, are represented in the British Museum.

† In the Catalogue *infra* the towns are, for convenience of reference, arranged alphabetically.

neighbourhood, two of which—Gergis and Rhoeteum—were *circ.* B.C. 189 annexed by the Romans to the territory of Ilium. The third group consists of Assus and the neighbouring towns of the southern Troad. The city of Abydus is somewhat isolated, though in the time of Alexander's successors it is brought into relations with its neighbour Dardanus. Zeleia and Tenedos—from their geographical position—and the towns of Birytis and Gentinus (the sites of which remain unidentified) cannot well be included in any of the above-mentioned groups.

Alexandria-Troas Group.

ALEXANDRIA TROAS.

Alexandria Troas, now *Eski Stambul*, was founded about B.C. 310 by Antigonus, who brought thither the inhabitants of Cebren, Colone, Hamaxitus, Neandria and Scepsis. The city at first bore the name of Antigoneia, but about B.C. 300 was improved by Lysimachus and re-named Alexandria, in memory of Alexander the Great.

No coins of the place inscribed with the name of Antigoneia are known to exist, and it is therefore probable that the money of the various populations that had been drafted thither—especially the money of Hamaxitus and Neandria—continued to circulate in the newly-founded city.

The earliest coins bearing the name of Alexandria are bronze pieces struck *circ.* B.C. 300 (Pl. iii. 6-8), and imitated from the latest autonomous money of Hamaxitus (Apollo Smintheus) and Neandria (Apollo, *rev.* Horse feeding).*

The earliest specimens in silver attributable to Alexandria are tetradrachms of Antiochus II. (B.C. 261-246), with mint-mark a feeding horse (Gardner, Brit. Mus. Cat., *Seleucid Kings*, p. xxx.;

* Sestini (*Mus. Hedervar.*, ii., p. 139, no. 2) publishes a Neandrian coin of these types stamped with the countermark ΑΛΕΞΑΝ which shows that the Neandrian coins circulated at Antigoneia even after its name had been changed to Alexandria.

p. 14, nos. 5, 6, 7; Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. lvi.; pp. 29, 30). Alexandrine tetradrachms with the same mint-mark are also attributed to Alexandria by L. Müller (*Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 923, 924; pp. 236, 237), who, however, seems wrong in assigning them to the reign of Antiochus II. instead of to the period after the battle of Magnesia, *circ.* B.C. 189.

Probably about the same time as the town of Ilium, Alexandria began to issue tetradrachms (Pl. iv. 1, 2) and drachms* of Attic weight bearing the image of Apollo Smintheus. These coins are dated; the earliest date, so far as we know, being "137,"† the latest "236." According to the conjecture of Spanheim, which most later writers have adopted,‡ the Era from which these dates are reckoned is B.C. 300, the year (probably) in which Lysimachus changed the name of the city from Antigoneia to Alexandria. In accordance with this theory, the dates "137" and "236" would respectively correspond to B.C. 164 and B.C. 65. If, however, as De Witte has suggested (*Rev. num.*, 1858, p. 49), the coins are dated according to the Seleucid Era (B.C. 312), the dates "137" and "236" would be equivalent to B.C. 176 and B.C. 77. If this latter Era be accepted —as I am inclined to think it should be—it will follow that the coinage of these tetradrachms and drachms came to an end almost at the same time as the corresponding coinage of the Bithynian Kings. The latest tetradrachm of Alexandria (year "236"=B.C. 77) bears, in fact, a close resemblance to the latest Bithynian tetradrachms, issued in B.C. 74 (Brit. Mus. Cat., *Pontus*, p. 215, no. 8).

Dated coinage. Era B.C. 312 or B.C. 300?

In the time of Augustus, Alexandria Troas became a *Colonia*.

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* For drachms, see *Zeit. f. Num.*, iii., p. 305; pl. viii. 12; cp. Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 261; *Z. f. N.*, xv. (1887), p. 42, Loebbecke.

† Longpérier in *Rev. num.*, n.s. 1859, p. 115; pl. iii. 3.

‡ Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, ii. 481; Leake, *Num. Hell.* As. Gr., p. 6; Head *Hist. num.*, p. 469; cp. De Witte in *Rev. num.*, 1858, p. 49.

It was one of the chief towns of the Troad under the Empire, and the place of embarkation and arrival for voyagers between Macedonia and western Asia Minor. Its colonial bronze coinage* belongs principally to the period extending from Commodus to Gallienus, and the types chiefly relate to Apollo Smintheus,† whose temple (originally in the territory of Hamaxitus) lay at a short distance from the sea-shore, twelve geographical miles south of Alexandria Troas‡ (cp. Pl. v. 5, 18; vi. 1, 9).

Colonial coinage.

In addition to colonial types of the ordinary character, such as the Wolf and Twins (Pl. v. 2) and the Marsyas statue of the Roman Forum (Pl. v. 9; vi. 8; p. 19, no. 78, note), an Eagle holding in its talons the head of a bull (Pl. v. 1), and a Horse feeding (Pl. iv. 10, 11, 12) often occur. Both these types seem to refer to local legends, and may be best discussed in connexion with the types relating to Apollo Smintheus.

The representation of Apollo Smintheus, both on the autonomous and colonial coins, presents few variations in essential points (see *e.g.* Pl. iii. 6; iv. 1, 5; v. 3, 4, 12, 13; vi. 9; cp. Pl. xi. 2). The figure wears a himation, and carries on his shoulder a quiver; in his outstretched right hand is a patera; in his left, a bow. The statue is usually placed on a pedestal, and the patera is held over a flaming tripod (Pl. v. 4). There can be no doubt that these types reproduce the cultus-statue in the Sminthion. According to Strabo,§ this statue was the work of Scopas, and the emblem of Apollo Smintheus—the mouse or rat—was represented

Types relating to Apollo Smintheus.

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* For exceptional specimens in gold, see *infra*, p. 12, no. 37, Caracalla; and Babelon in *Rev. num.*, 1885, p. 28 ff., Gallienus.

† On Apollo Smintheus, see De Witte in *Rev. num.*, 1858, p. 1 ff.

‡ On the remains of the temple, see Spratt and Leake in *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature* (London), 2nd Ser. v., p. 236 ff.; Pullan, in *Antiquities of Ionia*, pt. iv., p. 40 ff.

§ Strabo, xiii., p. 604; Overbeck, *Schriftquellen*, nos. 1168-1170.

beneath the foot of the god. The mouse appears on the bronze autonomous coins (Pl. iii. 6), but not on the later specimens.* The facing types (Pl. iv. 6; v. 4, 13; Overbeck, *Kunstmythol.*, "Apollo," Münztaf. v., no. 33) show distinct traces of archaism, which, as Gardner,† Furtwängler,‡ and Weil§ have pointed out, it seems impossible to reconcile with the style of Scopas, unless indeed we suppose he was merely reproducing an older temple-statue, to the general character of which he was compelled to adhere. Furtwängler and Weil are rather inclined to recognize the statue by Scopas in the coins represented in Pl. iv. 8; v. 15; vi. 2, 5. On grounds of style this identification may seem probable; but, on the other hand, it appears to me to be negatived by the absence of the distinctive emblem—the mouse—and the presence of another Apolline emblem—the raven (Pl. vi. 2), and also by the circumstance that this type is not confined to the coins of Alexandria Troas, but appears also on the Mysian coinages of Apollonia ad Rhyndacum and of Cyzicus.||

On some specimens (*e.g.* Pl. v. 14)** the statue of Apollo Smintheus surmounts a cavern, within which another precisely similar statue is seen lying flat on the ground. Before the cavern stands a herdsman with his right hand upraised, either as a gesture of adoration or surprise. On the right, a bull is seen running away, as if terror-

---

* The mouse does not appear on the bronze coin of Hamaxitus (Pl. xi. 2), the earliest Troad coin on which the type of Apollo Smintheus appears. — An autonomous bronze coin of Alexandria Troas (middle of first century B.C.) has a mouse and a head of Apollo as countermarks: Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 622, no. 206.

† *Types of Greek Coins*, pp. 176, 177: see also Overbeck, *Kunstmythol.* "Apollo," Pl. v., nos. 25-36, pp. 91-95.

‡ Furtwängler, *Meisterwerke der griech. Plastik*, p. 524; and reff. to Roscher's *Lexicon*.

§ Weil in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, iii., pp. 1669, 1670.

|| See p. 24 *infra*, note to no. 121 of Alexandria Troas.

** See also Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 623 f.

stricken, with its head turned back towards the cavern.* It would seem that some local legend connected with the discovery of the statue of the god is here portrayed. The engraver appears to have naively blended two incidents of the legend—first, the chance finding in a cavern of the statue of Apollo Smintheus by a herdsman—next, the setting-up of the statue for worship in a place of honour over the cavern. On other coins of Alexandria Troas, a herdsman—who is evidently the same herdsman—is represented in the presence of a divinity who appears to be Apollo (Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, pp. 625, 626; Pl. vii. 25, 26), and he often appears standing beside the feeding horse that occurs frequently as a coin-type of Alexandria Troas (Pl. iv. 12; v. 7; vi. 12).

The feeding horse† (Pl. iv. 10, 11; vi. 19) first appears on the autonomous coins of Alexandria Troas (Pl. iii. 7 (*circ.* B.C. 300); Pl. iii. 9-14), and is itself derived from the feeding horse on the coins of Neandria, *circ.* B.C. 400-310 (Pl. xiv. 1).‡ On the fourth century coins of Larissa in Thessaly the animal seen feeding is one of the famous Thessalian horses, but it is difficult to determine its significance at Neandria. Cavedoni (*Spicil.*, p. 151) suggests that it is one of the horses of Erichthonius, father of Tros.§

The type of an eagle holding a bull's head in its talons (Pl. v. 1) has been explained by Leake (*Num. Hell.*, As. Gr., p. 7), following Eckhel (*D.N.V.*, ii., p. 482), as referring to some foundation-legend

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* Cp. p. 19 *infra*, note to no. 80.

† On one of the autonomous bronze coins of Alexandria Troas the horse is feeding before a palm-tree (Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 261, no. 165).

‡ A feeding *bull* is the type of the earlier coins of Gargara: see p. 52 *infra*, nos. 1, 3.

§ M. Babelon is of opinion (*Rois de Syrie*, pp. xxxvi., xxxvii.) that a (wingless) Pegasos, drinking, is represented; but the analogy of the coins of the Thessalian Larissa, and of Gargara (feeding bull), the representation of grass beneath the horse on no. 7 in Pl. v., and the absence of wings seem to me to be obstacles to this explanation.

of the same character as the legends told of the Syrian Antioch and Nicomedia, according to which, when a founder (*i.e.* Seleucus I. and Nicomedes I.), "undetermined as to the site of his intended city, was sacrificing to some deity, an eagle carried away the head of the victim and deposited it on the future site."* From the appearance of this type as a *symbol* in the "field" of certain coins (*e.g.* Pl. vi. 10) representing the Emperor sacrificing to Apollo Smintheus, it may be inferred that the foundation-legend of Alexandria Troas was in some way connected with that divinity.

CEBREN.

Cebren—a town in the district Cebrenia—is identified by Calvert (*Archaeological Journal*, xxii. (1865), pp. 51-57) with a site on the hill of *Tchali-Dagh* ("Bush Mountain"), three miles S.S.E. of Turkmanli, and nine miles S.W. by W. from Baïramitch. The remains are those of a considerable fortified town, and the walls of part of the acropolis are of a "Cyclopean" character.† While at this place, Mr. Calvert procured seventy-one coins (found on the site or in the neighbourhood), of which no less than twenty-five were of Cebren itself.

The attribution of several of the coins assigned to Cebren in this *Catalogue* is conjectural (see p. 42 *infra*), though they bear the type of the city—a ram's head (Pl. viii. 6-8). No. 1 (p. 42), a stater resembling some of the coins that occurred in the Santorin Hoard, is assigned to Cebren on the suggestion of Mr. Head (Cat. *Ionia*, p. xxxiii., "Cebrenia, or possibly Clazomenae"). If this attribution is correct, Cebren must have begun to issue money at the beginning of the sixth century B.C., an unusually early period for coinage in the Troad. Silver coins with the type of a ram's head and incuse square reverses (Pl. viii. 6-11) apparently belong to the period B.C. 500-400. In B.C. 447 the Cebrenians were assessed in the Athenian Tribute

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* Cp. Wroth, Brit. Mus. Cat. *Pontus, &c.*, p. xx.; p. 190, no. 62; Pl. xxxiv. 16.
† Cp. Xen., *Hell.*, iii. 1, 17.

Lists at about three talents, and in B.C. 443 at six talents, an assessment which shows that it was a tolerably wealthy town.* After the overthrow of the Athenian domination Cebren fell under Persian influence, and its government was entrusted by Pharnabazus to Zenis of Dardanus as satrap under him, and afterwards to Mania, the widow of Zenis (*circ.* B.C. 400). The type on the bronze coins (B.C. 400-310) of a youthful head in a Persian head-dress wreathed with laurel (Pl. viii. 16) is significant of a period of Persian government—either the time of Mania, or the epoch after the Peace of Antalcidas (B.C. 387), when the Troad again fell under Persian rule.† The head of Apollo also appears on coins of this period.

About B.C. 310 Antigonus removed the inhabitants of Cebren and Scepsis—the two places being constantly at variance with one another—to his new town Antigoneia, subsequently called Alexandria Troas.‡ With this event the silver and bronze coinage bearing the name of Cebren would seem necessarily to come to an end.

Coins inscribed ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ

The bronze coins catalogued on p. 46 *infra*, nos. 37-40 (Pl. viii. 21-23), and others described by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Z. f. N.*, iii. 305-307), are inscribed ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, but so closely resemble in types and style the latest bronze pieces bearing the name of Cebren, that there can be no reasonable doubt that they were struck at Cebren itself shortly after the money inscribed with the name of that town. That these coins could not have been issued, however, by the Cebrenians themselves appears clear from Strabo (p. 597), who distinctly says that the Cebrenians, after having been transferred by Antigonus to Antigoneia (Alexandria Troas), *remained there*, although the

* Waddington, *Mélanges*, i., pp. 24-27.

† M. Waddington (*Mélanges*, i. 26) suggests that the head (Pl. viii. 16) may be that of Paris, whose tomb was shown near Cebren.

‡ Strabo, xiii., p 597.

Scepsians, who had been transferred to Antigoneia at the same time, were permitted by Lysimachus to return home.

It may be conjectured, therefore, that at some time between B.C. 310 and 280 (?) Cebren was re-peopled from some other town, under the auspices of Seleucus I. or of his son Antiochus I. The new-comers issued bronze coins exactly resembling the old coinage of Cebren, but inscribed "Antioch," the altered name of the town.

COLONE.

Colone, a maritime town of the Troad, is placed by Mr. Calvert (*Archaeological Journal*, xvii. (1860), pp. 287-291) on a hill of the range called *Beshik tepeh*, where he discovered Hellenic remains. This site is about three miles north of Eski-Stambul (Alexandria Troas). Mr. Thacher Clarke, however, does not accept this identification, and argues that Colone must have been *south* of Alexandria Troas, between that town and Larissa.* Kiepert (*Form. orb. ant.*, map ix.) marks the town, with a query, south of Alexandria Troas and below Larissa and Neandria.

Colone was captured by Mania, the widow of Zenis (B.C. 403-400) surrendered to Derkyllidas B.C. 399, and was incorporated with Antigoneia (Alexandria Troas) about B.C. 310.

Its coins (Pl. ix. 1-2) are in bronze only, of the fourth century B.C. The obverse type is a head of Athena; the reverse, a star,† probably represents the sun and alludes to the cultus of Apollo Killaeos, which (according to Daês of Colone, cited by Strabo, p. 612) was originally introduced into Colone by the Aeolians.

L. Müller (*Num. d'Alex.*, p. 237, nos. 925-927) attributes to Colone Alexandrine tetradrachms with the symbol of a star, or a star and a wreath. But this attribution is certainly incorrect, as the coins belong to Müller's Class VI., and were consequently

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* *American Journal of Archæology*, ii., p. 141, and map, p. 140.

† Cp. the star as a type at Thymbra (Pl. xvi. 12), and also at Gambrium, where some of the Æ coins attributed in Brit. Mus. Cat. *Mysia*, p. 62, to the third century B.C., may belong to the fourth century B.C.

struck after B.C. 200, and long subsequent to the period when Colone had an independent existence.

HAMAXITUS.

Hamaxitus, on the western coast of Troas, was tributary to Athens in B.C. 425, and, like Colone, was captured first by Mania and then by Derkyllidas.* Its inhabitants were removed to Antigoneia (Alexandria Troas) *circ.* B.C. 310. No silver coins of the place are known. The earliest bronze coins (Head of Apollo, *rev.* Lyre) are of good style, *circ.* B.C. 400-350 (Pl. xi. i.). On bronze coins later in date but issued, necessarily, before *circ.* B.C. 310 (Pl. xi. 2) is a representation of Apollo Smintheus, whose temple lay within the territory of Hamaxitus. This type is often repeated on the coins of Alexandria Troas.

LARISSA.

Larissa, a maritime town of the Troad, after being tributary to Athens in B.C. 425, shared the lot of Colone and Hamaxitus in being captured by Mania and by Derkyllidas and in having its inhabitants removed to Antigoneia (Alexandria Troas) *circ.* B.C. 310. It seems probable that, like its neighbours Colone, Hamaxitus and Neandria, it issued coins during the fourth century, but among extant specimens bearing the name of Larissa there are none that can be attributed with certainty to the Larissa in the Troad. Calvert (*Archaeological Journal*, xviii. (1861), 253-255) finds the site of Larissa on the low hill *Liman Tepeh* (Harbour Mound), on the shore about six miles south of Colone [placed by him *north* of Alexandria Troas], and twenty-one miles from Ilium Novum. Some foundations of buildings and fragments of pottery have been found there, but the town appears to have been of small extent.†

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* Judeich, *Kleinas. Stud.*, p. 39; p. 45.

† Clarke, in his map in *American Journal of Archæology*, ii., p. 140, places Larissa *south* of Alexandria Troas and Colone, and north of Hamaxitus.

NEANDRIA.

Neandria lay south-east of Alexandria Troas, and was situated on Mount Chigri, where coins of the ancient city have been discovered, as well as extensive walls and other remains that are partly as old as the seventh and sixth centuries B.C.* In the latter part of the fifth century B.C. Neandria was one of the towns paying tribute to Athens, and afterwards came under the sway of Mania (*circ.* B.C. 400). Its first coins are silver and bronze of good style, belonging to *circ.* B.C. 400 or a little earlier. Apollo is represented on them, as commonly on coins of the Troad. The inhabitants of Neandria were moved to Antigoneia (Alexandria Troas) *circ.* B.C. 310, when the coinage must have ceased. Its latest types are copied on the earliest coins of Alexandria Troas. (Cp. Pl. xiv. 5 with Pl. iii. 7.)

SCEPSIS.

Kiepert (*Formae*, map ix., p. 2 and 3) places Scepsis on the upper waters of the Aesepus. Calvert† and Clarke‡ suppose it to have been situated at *Kourshounli-tepeh*, north-east of Cebren, on the Scamander. Its silver coinage begins in the fifth century B.C. (*circ.* B.C. 460). Some of the silver coins and the bulk of the bronze belong to the period 400-310 B.C. About B.C. 400 Scepsis was in the hands of Mania, and in 310 its inhabitants were removed by Antigonus to Antigoneia (Alexandria Troas), though they were afterwards suffered by Lysimachus to return home. After their return the Scepsians seem to have fallen under the influence of the Kings of Pergamum (Strabo, xiii., p. 609), and to have struck few coins of their own excepting some bronze pieces of

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* R. Koldewey, *Neandreia*, 51st Winckelmannsfest Programm. Berlin, 1891, p. 6; J. Thacher Clarke, "A Proto-Ionic Capital from the site of Neandria," in *American Journ. of Arch.*, ii., p. 1 ff. The identification of Mount Chigri with Neandria was suggested by Mr. Calvert: cp. Ramsay, *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, i., p. 82 f.

† *Archæological Journal*, xxii. (1865), p. 53.

‡ *American Journal of Archæology*, iv.,p. 317: cp. Ramsay, *Hist. of Anc. Geog.*, p. 155.

late style (second or first cent. B.C.). The Imperial coinage extends from Augustus to Maximinus, and is usually without the name of a local magistrate. A coin issued under Severus Alexander (Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 629, no. 235; pl. viii. 9) has the name of a strategos.

The letters ΝΕ and Ν which occur on some of the autonomous silver (p. 80, nos. 2, 3, 4; Pl. xv. 2, 3, 4) are supposed by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Z. f. N.*, i., 140 *n.*) to indicate *νέα* Scepsis, as distinguished from the original home of the Scepsians, which is called by Strabo (xiii. 607) Palaescepsis. Mr. Head objects to this explanation that we have no independent evidence that the town was ever formally called "New Scepsis," and he suggests that the letters in question may record an alliance with Neandria, though at the same time it is to be noted that only the types of Scepsis itself (Half Horse, *rev.* Fir-tree) are represented, and not, as would be rather expected, those of Scepsis and Neandria in combination.

Types.

The two principal types at Scepsis are the fore-part of a winged horse and a Fir-tree (Pl. xv. 4, &c.). The horse is apparently Pegasos (see p. 80, note to no. 3). The horn in which, on the later coins, the horse's body ends (Pl. xv. 7, &c.) is left unexplained by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Monn. gr.*, p. 267 note), who, however, mentions the view of Dr. J. P. Six, that the type is a *rhyton* in the form of a hippocamp [Pegasos?]. Terra-cotta rhytons partly formed of a horse or a winged horse may be seen in the British Museum.*

The tree, usually called by numismatists a palm, is no doubt correctly described by Imhoof-Blumer (*Monn. gr.*, p. 267) as one of the *coniferae*—the fir or the pine. It is perhaps a tree from the forest of Mount Ida† (Cp. "Scamandria," p. 79 *infra*); but its

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* Cp. Smith, *Dict. of Antiquities*, s.v. "Rhyton."

† Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 267, notes 51 and 52; Schliemann, *Ilios*, p 57.

mythological significance is uncertain, unless indeed it is connected with the Dionysos who appears on some of the later coins of Scepsis.

The types of the Imperial coins chiefly relate to Dionysos, who sometimes appears as horned and bearded (Pl. xv. 14, 15, cp. 13; xvi. 2).* On a coin of Severus Alexander (Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 629, no. 235; pl. viii. 9) this Dionysos is seated on a throne, on each side of which is an ox standing.

The type of Aeneas leaving Troy with Anchises and Ascanius (Pl. xvi. 4) occurs also at Ilium and Dardanus (p. 51, note to no. 29), and may have seemed specially appropriate, because Palaescepsis—the original home of the Scepsians—was believed to have been founded by the family of Aeneas. The Imperial coins of Scepsis are usually inscribed ϹΚΗΨΙΩΝ ΔΑΡΔΑΝΙΩΝ (ΔΑΡΔΑ &c.).

Ilium Group.

ILIUM.

In discussing the coinage of Ilium, attention must here be mainly confined to questions of dates and types, without entering into the claims of the city (*Hissarlik*) to be the Ilium whose fortunes are set forth in poetic guise in the *Iliad*.† The bulk of the coinage is bronze of the Imperial Age, and none of the autonomous pieces can well be assigned, from the criteria of style and fabric, to a date earlier

* See also Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 628, no. 230.

† See *e.g.* on this question, *Journal Hell. Stud.*, ii., p. 7 ff. (Jebb); iii., p. 69 ff. (Mahaffy); iii., p. 185 ff. (Jebb); iv., p. 142 ff. (Sayce and Jebb). On the history and remains of Ilium, see Schliemann, *Ilios*, chapters iii. and xi., and the convenient historical summary given by Prof. Jebb in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii., p. 20 ff. See also Schuchhardt, "Schliemann's Excavations," Eng. trans. by Miss E. Sellers, London, 1891; Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. de l'Art*, tom. vi. (cp. Ramsay in *Classical Review*, 1893, p. 478); Doerpfeld in *Mittheilungen d. deutsch. arch. Inst. in Athen*, xviii. (1893), p. 199 ff., on discoveries of remains of the Mycenaean Age.

than *circ.* B.C. 300. This is what, on historical grounds, would be expected; for until the days of Alexander the Great Ilium was a place of no political importance.* On landing in the Troad in B.C. 334, the Macedonian conqueror approached Ilium, and there, after a solemn sacrifice to Athena Ilias, commanded that the town should be enlarged and have the rank of a city. Lysimachus still further increased its importance by incorporating with it some decayed towns in the neighbourhood, and surrounding it with a wall of five miles circumference, within which he built a temple of Athena. According to a statement of Demetrius of Scepsis—the exactness of which has been sometimes doubted—the place was already in decay about the year B.C. 190.† This statement appears to receive some confirmation from the numismatic evidence, for none of the extant specimens in the earliest series of Ilian coins (nos. 1-9; Pl. xi. 3-7) can well be later than *circ.* B.C. 250. From this period till *circ.* B.C. 189 there is a break in the coinage.‡ After the Peace with Antiochus in 189, the Romans confirmed the liberties of Ilium, and annexed to it Rhoeteum and Gergis, thus (says Grote §) making the Ilians masters of the whole coast from the Peraea (or continental possessions)

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* "The mass of coins picked up from the surface by the shepherds on the site of Novum Ilium is really astounding, but they are all of bronze; the oldest of them do not go farther back than the Macedonian period. For the most part they are coins of Ilium itself, but those of Alexandria Troas are also very frequent; while those of Sigeum, Dardanus, Tenedos, Ophrynium, Gergis, Elaeussa, Abydus, Lampsacus, Heracleum, Smyrna, Ephesus, Adramyttium, Assos, &c., are rarer. I found also coins of all these places in my excavations on Hissarlik, and a very large number of Ilian coins, or coins of Alexandria Troas. Silver tetradrachms of Ilium are very rare; I never found one." Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 612.

† See *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, iii., p. 78 (Mahaffy); iv., p. 216 (Jebb); Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 173.

‡ According, however, to Prof. Percy Gardner (Brit. Mus. Cat. *Seleucid Kings*, p. 25, no. 10; p. xxxi.), the tetradrachms of Antiochus III. (B.C. 222-187) which bear the symbol of Athena Ilias were struck at the mint of Ilium.

§ *Hist. of Greece*, i., p. 273, chap. xv.

of Tenedos (southward of Sigeum) to the boundaries of Dardanus, which had its own title to legendary reverence as the special sovereignty of Aeneas. It was at this time that the Ilians began—like many other cities of Asia Minor—to issue flat tetradrachms (Pl. xi. 8-11) and drachms (Waddington, *Voy. en As. Min.*, p. 79, no. 1) of Attic weight, bearing the names of magistrates.

Fimbria took Ilium by siege in B.C. 85, but Sulla repaired the havoc that he had created. The later history of Ilium—as Prof. Jebb has well remarked—is little more than that of the Roman benefits conferred upon it, and "the Roman *originum memoria* is henceforth the dominant note." Julius—as the descendant of Aeneas and Iulus—and Augustus added fresh territory to the city, and confirmed its privileges. Caracalla visited it, and paid honours to the tomb of Achilles.

Types.

The types of the autonomous coins relate to Athena Ilias (Pl. xi.). This goddess also figures prominently on the Imperial money, the other types on which refer to Hektor and the heroes of the Trojan War. The majority of these types have been described and engraved by Postolaccas in Schliemann's *Ilios*, pp. 641-647, but attention may here be directed to the following:—DARDANUS AND CHRYSE? (Pl. xiii. 2); PRIAM (Pl. xiii. 3); GANYMEDE (Pl. xii. 4, 8; *Zeit. f. Num.*, xvii. p. 9; pl. i. 15); the JUDGMENT OF PARIS (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xv. 43; pl. iii. 12); APOLLO ΕΚΑΤΟΣ (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xvii. p. 9; pl. i. 14); the river-god SKAMANDER* (Pl. xii. 9; Pl. xiii. 10). The favourite hero is HECTOR, who in historical Ilium had a temple and statue, and who was believed by the Ilians to haunt their city and the plain of Troy.† On the coins he is seen in a quadriga of galloping horses (Pl. xii. 14); rushing forward to fire the Grecian ships

* On the Skamander, see Schliemann's *Ilios*, p. 93.

† Max. Tyr., Diss. xv., cited by Head in *Num. Chron.* 1868, p. 327.

(Pl. xiii. 9)—"vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes;"* or trampling on the prostrate body of Patroklos (Pl. xiii. 4).†

Pl. xii. 2 represents the FLIGHT OF AENEAS from Troy, an incident not related in Homer, but one which is often portrayed on archaic Greek monuments; for instance, on the black-figured vase in Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, i., p. 31, no. 32, and on a sixth-century coin of Aenea in Macedonia (Von Sallet, *Beschreibung*, ii., p. 33; pl. iii. 21). On the coins (Pl. xii. 2; cp. 5) Aeneas carries Anchises‡ and leads Ascanius, but Creusa is absent. The representation, therefore, exactly corresponds with the Virgilian description of the Flight.§ A similar type occurs on the coins of Dardanus (Pl. x. 2), and of Scepsis (Pl. xvi. 4).

The statue of the Athena of Ilium—sent from heaven by Zeus in answer to the prayer of Ilos, the founder of the city—is described by Apollodorus (iii. 12, 3) as holding an uplifted spear in the right hand, and in the left a distaff and spindle. The statue was three cubits long, and the feet were joined. The coins on Pl. xi. 3, 4-7, 8, 10, 11; Pl. xii. 12; Pl. xiii. 5, 6, are evidently intended to recall this famous statue. Probably the mummiform figure‖ on the Imperial coin Pl. xii. 12** gives a better idea of the archaic statue of Athena at Ilium than is given by the earlier coins of the city, in the case of which the engraver appears to have shrunk from representing Athena in a barbarous form. The type of no. 53 (Pl. xii. 10; Pl. xiii. 5) has not been quite satisfactorily explained. Probably it represents Ilos sacrificing a bull to the

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* Virg., *Aen.*, ii. 276.

† See note on no. 75, p. 68 *infra*.

‡ See note on no. 29, p. 51 *infra*: cp. Overbeck, *Heroische Bildwerke*, pp. 660, 661.

§ *Aen.*, ii., 707 ff.

‖ Cp. coin of Alexandria in Egypt, Brit. Mus. Cat. *Alex.*, nos. 637, 638.

** On an Ilian coin of M. Aurelius a similar figure is represented within a temple (Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 627, no. 224; pl. viii. 3).

patron goddess of his city. On Pl. xii. 11 the bull is seen approaching the statue of the goddess—a willing victim for the sacrifice.*

GERGIS.

The site of Gergis, according to Calvert (*Archaeological Journal*, xxi., 1864, pp. 51-53) and Schliemann (*Ilios*, pp. 19, 55), is to be found where Greek remains are seen on the rocky heights of Bali-Dagh, near Bounarbashi. Mr. Calvert says that coins of Gergis are sold in the neighbourhood of Bali-Dagh, and that specimens have been picked up there. Kiepert (*Formae*, map ix., p. 2 and note 22 on p. 3) places Gergis farther east, on the Granicus.

Gergis is first mentioned by Herodotus (v. 122), who states that the inhabitants were a remnant of the ancient Teucrians. About B.C. 400 it was under Persian rule, and Xenophon (*Hell.*, iii. 1, 15) refers to Gergis and Scepsis as two fortified towns where Mania had chiefly deposited her treasures. In B.C. 399 Gergis was taken by Derkyllidas. Attalus I., king of Pergamum (B.C. 241-197), removed the inhabitants of the town to a place near the sources of the Caicus,† and their old territory was given by the Romans, *circ.* B.C. 189, to Ilium.‡

The coinage of Old Gergis—the new town does not appear to have coined money—is not earlier than *circ.* B.C. 400, and necessarily comes to an end in the reign of Attalus, B.C. 241-197. The latest coins do not appear to be posterior to *circ.* B.C. 241, if, indeed, they are as late. Nos. 5-8 (p. 55) show in the exergue an ear of corn, a symbol found also on coins of Alexandria Troas (*circ.* B.C. 300 and later), Assus (B.C. 400-241), and Neandria (B.C. 400-310).

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* With this type compare coin of Cyzicus, Wroth, Cat. *Mysia*, pl. xi. 1 (exergue). The sacrifice of Xerxes to Athena Ilias consisted of a thousand oxen (Hdt., vii. 43).

† Strabo, xiii., p. 616.

‡ Liv., xxxviii. 39.

The female head on the obverse of the coins (Pl. x. 12, 13, 14, 15) can be identified as that of the Sibyl Herophile, from the statement of Phlegon preserved in Steph. Byz., s.v. *Γέργις*:—*Γεργιθία ἡ χρησμολόγος Σιβύλλα, ἥ τις καὶ ἐτετύπωτο ἐν τῷ νομίσματι τῶν Γεργιθίων, αὐτή τε καὶ ἡ σφὶγξ, ὡς Φλέγων ἐν Ὀλυμπιάδων πρώτῃ.* The birthplace of the Sibyl—claimed also by Erythrae*—was by some writers placed in the neighbourhood of Gergis, at Marpessus, while her tomb was stated to be in the temple of the Apollo of Gergis.†

A head of **SIBVLLA** placed within a wreath of laurel occurs on denarii of L. Manlius Torquatus, *circ.* B.C. 54,‡ and probably also on the obverse of denarii of T. Carisius, B.C. 48, which have a sphinx as the reverse type.§

OPHRYNIUM.

Ophrynium was situated between Dardanus and Rhoeteum. Mr. Calvert,‖ who places the site at half a mile N.N.E. of the village of Renkioi, remarks that the acropolis occupied the brow of one of the highest hills in the neighbourhood. The remains are extensive, spreading from the acropolis to the west and north-west down a steep descent towards the Hellespont. There are traces of a mole that served to form the port.

Little is known of the history of Ophrynium. It is mentioned (Herodotus, vii. 43) in the time of Xerxes, and was visited by

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* The Sibyl Herophile occurs on Æ coins of Erythrae and Chios in alliance (time of Valerian): Head, *Cat. Ionia*, p. 150; pl. xxxviii. 10.

† Steph. Byz., s.v. *Γέργις*: on the Sibyl, see art. "Herophile" in Roscher's *Lexicon;* cf. S. Reinach in *Rev. des études grecques*, iv. (1891), p. 276 ff.; K. Buresch in *Mittheilungen* (Athens), Bd. xvii. (1892), p. 16 ff.

‡ Babelon, *Monn. de la répub. rom.*, ii., p. 180.

§ Babelon, *op. cit.*, i., pp. 313, 316.

‖ *Archæological Journal*, 1860, xvii., p. 291 f.; see also Newton, *Travels in the Levant*, i., p. 132 f.; Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 59 &c. — Calvert found 14 bronze coins of Ophrynium on the site.

Xenophon (*Anab.*, vii. 8, 5). Its coins belong to the fourth century B.C., and are probably not anterior to Philip of Macedon, from whose money the reverse type of no. 1 (Pl. xiv. 6) appears to be copied. Roman remains and Roman Imperial Coins have been discovered on the site of Ophrynium, but as its autonomous coinage does not extend beyond *circ.* B.C. 300, the town probably ceased to be of importance at about that period. The warrior represented on the coins, Pl. xiv. 6 *obv.*; xiv. 7, 9, 10 *rev.*, is probably intended for Hector, as there was a grove dedicated to this hero at Ophrynium.* On the reverse of nos. 2-7 (Pl. xiv. 8) the infant Dionysos is seen playing with a bunch of grapes. In all probability the vineyards of Ophrynium produced excellent wine, like those of the modern Renkioi.

RHOETEUM.

Rhoeteum stood near the entrance of the Hellespont, south of Ophrynium and north of Ilium. In B.C. 425 it was a tributary of Athens, and in the fourth century it issued coins. About B.C. 189 it was handed over by the Romans, together with Gergis, to Ilium (Livy, xxxviii. 39). The city was still existing in the time of Strabo (xiii. 595) and of Pliny (*H. N.*, v. cap. xxx.).

The coinage of Rhoeteum is represented by a unique silver coin in the Waddington Collection.

Obv. Head of Apollo l., laur.

Rev. PO IT EI Triquetra of crescents.

Æ Weight, 48 grains.

(Waddington, *Voy. num. en Asie-mineure*, p. 79; pl. viii. 10=Head, *Hist. num.*, p. 474).

M. Waddington (*op. cit.*, p. 80) suggests that the crescents represent the three phases of the moon, and that the type thus

* Strabo, xiii., p. 595.

refers to the worship of Artemis. A similar type occurs at Birytis in the Troad (see *infra*) and at Thebe in Mysia (B. M. Cat. *Mysia*, p. 179).

SCAMANDRIA.

Scamandria, a small town on the river Scamander. Its site was supposed by Mr. Calvert* to be at Ine (Ezkine), a Turkish town where many fragments of sculpture and pottery are to be seen; but Kiepert (*Formae*, p. 2; p. 3; map ix.) marks it at Kourshounli Tepeh, where Calvert and Clarke place Scepsis. The coins—which are all of bronze and of the fourth century B.C.—have been well separated by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer† from the currency of Scepsis: the Scepsian coins—with the exception of the earliest silver—have H and not A in the inscription (ΣΚΗ etc., not ΣΚΑ). The types of Scamandria consist of a bunch of grapes, a fir-tree,‡ (Pl. xiv. 12), and the head, sometimes inscribed ΙΔΗ, of the nymph of Ida, the mountain where the river Scamander took its rise (Pl. xiv. 12, 13, 14).

The place probably ceased to be of importance after the close of the fourth century B.C.,§ but the inhabitants did not share the lot of their neighbours in being transferred to Antigoneia (Alexandria-Troas). A fragmentary inscription published in *C. I. G.*, no. 3597, records an agreement between the people of Ilium and Scamandria apparently in regard to certain religious rites. Scamandria is mentioned by Pliny (v. cap. xxx.) as being in his time a "civitas parva,"‖ and it occurs in the list of Hierocles (cp. Sterrett, "Inscriptions of Assos," in *Papers of American School of Class. Stud. at Athens*, vol. i., p. 64:—*Ἄνθιμος ὁ πρόεδρος Σκαμάνδρου*).

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* Referred to in Schliemann's *Ilios*, p. 57.

† *Zeit. für Num.*, i. 140-142.

‡ On this type, see under "Scepsis."

§ Ramsay, *Hist. Geog.*, p. 154.

‖ He refers in the same sentence to New Ilium.

SIGEUM.

Sigeum, situated at the entrance of the Hellespont, north-west of Ilium.* The earliest coins that can be with certainty attributed to Sigeum are not earlier than the fourth century B.C., at which period the Athenian colonists, who both before and after the time of Pisistratus had disputed possession of the place with colonists from Mytilene, were evidently finally established. The coin-types relate to Athena (Pl. xvi. 5-11),† who had a temple at Sigeum as early as the time of Alcaeus (τὸ *Ἀθήναιον τὸ ἐν Σιγείῳ*, Hdt., v. 95). The fine head of the goddess, Pl. xvi. 5-9, recalls the helmeted head of Athena on coins of Syracuse by the engraver Eukleidas.‡

None of the coins appear to be later than *circ.* B.C. 300. When Lysimachus in B.C. 302 invaded Asia Minor, he besieged Sigeum§ and introduced a guard there. If L. Müller is right in attributing to Sigeum Lysimachian tetradrachms bearing a crescent and various monograms, it is at this period that they must have been struck (L. Müller, *Lysim.*, nos. 391-402). The Alexandrine coins assigned by Müller (*Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 918-922) to Sigeum are of Class V. *i.e.* B.C. 250-200.

In Strabo's time Sigeum no longer existed (xiii. p. 595). The city

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* In Kiepert's *Specialkarte* (map iv.) the ruins are marked a little south of the village of Yenishehir. Cp. Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 72.

† The head of Zeus also occurs: Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 115; Mion., ii., p. 671, no. 263.—The bronze coin with type a cock, assigned to Sigeum in Head's *Historia num.*, p. 475, was described from a specimen in the British Museum, of which the badly-preserved legend was read ΣΙΓΕ. The true reading is ΤΕΓΕ and the coin belongs to Tegea in Arcadia.

‡ Head's *Syracuse*, pl. iv. 10; pl. v. 6; Arthur J. Evans in *Num. Chron.*, 1891, p. 349. Cp. also the helmeted head of Athena Parthenos on a gold medallion in the Hermitage, Harrison, *Mythol. and Mon. of Anc. Athens*, p. 454, fig. 52.—I cannot agree with M. Babelon (*Rois de Syrie*, p. lii.) that the head on the coins of Sigeum is necessarily that of the Athena of Ilium. M. Babelon bases his identification on *C. I. G.*, no. 3595 (the inscription now at Trinity College, Cambridge). This inscription, though found at Sigeum, is (as Dobree and Boeckh *ad loc.* have shown) evidently a decree of Ilium, not of Sigeum itself.

§ Diod. Sic., xx. 107.

had been destroyed by the people of Ilium, and its territory appears, at least as early as B.C. 189, to have become the property of the Ilians.*

THYMBRA.

Thymbra lay to the south-east of Ilium, and has been identified with *Akschi Kioi*, the present Thymbra Farm, about an hour's walk from Hissarlik.† The necropolis of the town extended to the artificial mound Hanai Tepeh, about 500 yards distant. This mound, when excavated by Calvert and Schliemann, yielded pre-historic remains as well as archaic and later Greek pottery.

The only coins known of Thymbra are of the fourth century B.C. (probably of the latter half).‡ The fate of the town is unknown: possibly it was one of the decayed towns that were incorporated by Lysimachus with Ilium (Strabo, xiii. 593). The existence of a cultus of Zeus Ammon is to be inferred from the obverse type of the coins (Pl. xvi. 12).§ The reverse type, a star,‖ is probably symbolical of Apollo Thymbraeus, whose temple at Thymbra is mentioned in the writers (Strabo, xiii. 598; Steph. Byz., *s. v.* *Θύμβρα*; cf. Virg., *Aen.*, iii. 85).

Assus Group.

ASSUS.

The importance of Assus, the ancient and flourishing stronghold of Southern Troas, may be judged from its extensive remains at the modern village of *Behràm* explored by Mr. J. Thacher Clarke and his fellow-workers.**

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* Strabo, xiii. 600; cp. Grote, *Hist. of Greece*, vol. i., p. 273, chap. xv.

† See Schliemann's *Ilios*, especially Appendix iv., by F. Calvert; and Calvert in *Archæological Journal*, xvi. (1859), p. 1 f.: see also Ramsay in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii., pp. 79, 80.

‡ Head, *Hist. num.*, p. 475, "B.C. 350-300."

§ This type occurs at Pitane in Mysia.

‖ Cp. this type at Gambrium (Mysia) and Colone (Troas).

** See Mr. Clarke's excellent *Report on the Investigations at Assos*, 1881. Boston, 1882. The inscriptions of Assos are published by Mr. J. R. S. Sterrett in *Papers of the American School of Class. Stud. at Athens*, vol. i. (1885), pp. 1-90.

In antiquity the neighbourhood of Assus was noted for its wheat (cp. the "ear of corn" symbol on the coins), and the city had a monopoly in the export of the produce of the Southern Troad. At the present day, coasting-vessels lie within the ancient mole ready to ship to Smyrna and Mytilene the valonia brought by camel-trains from all parts of the interior.*

None of the coins of Assus need necessarily be assigned to an earlier period than the fifth century B.C., and it is probable that the city first began to issue money (Pl. vii. 9) when freed from the Persian yoke through the Battle of Mycale (B.C. 479) and the fall of Byzantium (B.C. 477). The coinage thus initiated extends to about B.C. 241, when Assus was incorporated in the Kingdom of Pergamum. The tyranny of Eubulus (*circ.* B.C. 360) and that of Hermeias (*ob.* B.C. 345), the friend of Aristotle, seem to have had no special influence on the coinage. The silver Alexandrine coins assigned to Assus by Müller (*Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 928-931) belong—if his attribution is correct—to the period after B.C. 133. The Imperial coinage (imperfectly represented in the British Museum) extends from Augustus to Severus Alexander. The coins of Commodus and later Emperors bear the names of the local στρατηγοί.

The two principal types are a Griffin and a head of Athena (Pl. vii. 9-16). The Griffin appears on the earliest coins and is again found on the Imperial money. It presumably refers to the worship of Apollo. The effigy of Athena is not seen till about B.C. 420, when it occurs on the interesting specimen described *infra*, p. 36, from an electrotype. On the obverse of this coin is a fine head of the goddess, wearing a helmet ornamented with a griffin, and on the reverse an archaic simulacrum probably of Athena herself. The head of Athena is placed on a bronze coin of Augustus (*infra*, p. 38, no. 24); and the people of Assus, in a decree passed on the accession

* Clarke, *op. cit.*, pp. 55, 56.

of Caligula, take an oath of allegiance to the Emperor in the name of Athena—*τὴν πάτριον ἁγνὴν παρθένον*.* This goddess was the Athena Polias in whose honour the Assians erected the Doric temple on their acropolis.†

ANTANDRUS.

Antandrus, an ancient town (Hdt., vii. 42; Steph. Byz., *s.v.*) on the north of the Gulf of Adramyteum, east of Gargara, was famous for the timber which it supplied for ship-building (Virg., *Aen.*, iii. 5; Thuc., iv. 52). It came under the Persian and Athenian dominations, and is mentioned as a tributary of Athens in B.C. 425. Its coinage begins in the fifth century. Of the specimens in the British Museum the earliest appears to be of *circ.* B.C. 420, and the latest (in the autonomous series) of about the time of the last main issue of the coins of Gargara, probably *circ.* B.C. 284.‡ There is also an Imperial coinage.

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* Clarke, *op. cit.*, p. 133 f.; also in Sterrett, *op. cit.*, no. xxvi., p. 50.

† Sterrett, *op. cit.*, p. 53: cp. no. xiv., p. 33:—*τὴν τῆς* Πολ[ι]άδος *Ἀθηνᾶς ἱέρειαν καὶ νεωκόρον.*

‡ The silver stater at Paris, of which the reverse is photographed in Imhoof-Blumer and Keller, *Tier- und Pflanzen Bilder*, pl. ix. 17 (=Brandis, p. 439, no. 1=Mion., iii., p. 665, no. 659), and attributed to Antandrus, is evidently of an earlier date than B.C. 420 (450?).—H. P. Borrell attributes the three following coins to Antandrus:—

i. *Obv.* Forepart of lion r. *Rev.* Lion's head r. Æ '2.' Wt. 29½ grains. (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 146.)

ii. *Obv.* Head of Apollo r. *Rev.* ANTA Forepart of bull r. Æ '3.' (*Num. Chron.*, vi. 147, no. 3; cp. *N. C.*, iii., p. 96.)

iii. *Obv.* Head [bearded Herakles?] l. *Rev.* AN Club. Æ ·4. British Museum, from the Borrell Collection (cp. *Rev. num.*, N. S. xiv., p. 181; *Num. Chron.*, iii. 96).

Nos. i. and ii. are stated by Borrell to have been sold by him to the Bank of England, but I cannot find that they came with the Bank Collection to the British Museum. No. i. was purchased by Borrell (MS. Catal. in Brit. Mus.) in the neighbourhood of Antandrus. The inscription AN on no. iii. favours—though not decisively—the attribution to Antandrus, but the types and fabric are not specially suited to this town, and I have not ventured, therefore, to catalogue the coin under Antandrus.

The principal types of the autonomous coinage are a head of Apollo, a lion's head, a female head (Artemis Astyrene? Pl. vii. 1, 2), and a goat, sometimes standing before a fir-tree—a type that has not been satisfactorily explained. On the Imperial coins Asklepios, Apollo, and Hephaistos (Pl. vii. 8) are found. The archaic cultus-statue of Artemis Astyrene occurs on a coin inscribed ACTVPHNH, published in *Zeit. für Num.*, vii., p. 24; pl. i. 14. The temple of this goddess was situated in a grove at Astyra,* a small place between Antandrus and Adramyteum, and was under the administration of the people of Antandrus.†

GARGARA.

The extensive ruins discovered by Mr. Diller on the summit of *Qozlou-Dagh*, a spur of the main range of Ida, lying north-east of the acropolis of Assus, have been identified by Mr. Thacher Clarke‡ as those of Gargara. According to Mr. Clarke, the entire enclosure within the walls is nearly as large as that of the neighbouring Assus, while the acropolis is much larger. In the time of Strabo, the town of Gargara was situated on the sea-shore, the inhabitants having removed thither from the summit of Qozlou-Dagh, probably in the time of the Pergamene kings.§ The district at the present day is fertile, and its fertility was celebrated in antiquity.‖

From B.C. 454 to 440 the annual contribution of Gargara to the Athenian tribute-lists was 4,500 drachms, while Assus contributed one talent. Possibly the city issued coins during this period, though the earliest specimens now extant are silver pieces of

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* Astyra did not issue coins: see Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vi., p. 148.

† Strabo, xiii., 606 and 613; Xen., *Hell.*, iv., 1, § 41.

‡ In his paper in the *American Journal of Archæology*, iv., p. 291 ff. Kiepert (*Specialkarte vom westlichen Kleinasien*, map iv.) places Gargara on the shore farther to the east of Assus, below Arykly: cp. his *Formae*, map ix., p. 3.

§ Clarke, *op. cit.*, p. 313.

‖ Cp. Virg., *Georg.*, i. 103; Ovid, *Ars Amat.*, i. 57; Senec., *Phoen.*, iv. 608.

good style (Pl. x. 3, 4), which can hardly have been minted before *circ.* B.C. 420. The silver coinage and the bulk of the bronze, judging from style, come to an end at least as early as the establishment of the Pergamene Kingdom, *circ.* B.C. 284. From that time till about B.C. 133 (?) the city appears to have no coinage of its own. Its later currency consists of bronze of the second and first centuries B.C. (Waddington, *Asie-mineure*, p. 72, pl. viii. 5), and of rare Imperial coins extending from Augustus* to Sept. Severus.† In Byzantine times Gargara was a bishopric and a place of some importance. It was captured by the Turks in the fourteenth century.

The prevailing types on the autonomous coins are Apolline, as usual in Troas. The horse (*e.g.* Pl. x. 4, 6) may possibly be a Thessalian type, for the legendary founder of Gargara was Gargaros, the son of Zeus by the Thessalian nymph Larissa.‡ Asklepios occurs on the Imperial coins.

LAMPONIA.

Lamponia was in the neighbourhood of Assus and Gargara. Mr. Thacher Clarke (*American Journ. Arch.*, iv. (1888), p. 315) proposes to identify it with the ancient site discovered upon the summit of *Qojekia-dagh*, an eminence midway between Gargara and Antandrus, and 6½ kilomètres from the sea. Lamponia is mentioned by Herodotus (v. 26) as being captured in B.C. 506 by the Persian commander Otanes. In the Athenian tribute-lists, B.C. 454-426, the Lamponians appear with an annual contribution, first of 1000, and afterwards of 1400, drachms. The coinage begins *circ.* B.C. 420, and does not extend beyond *circ.* B.C. 350, at which period, or somewhat later, the existence of Lamponia would seem to have ceased (Clarke, *op. cit.*,

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* Boutkowski, *Dict.*, p. 1792.

† Mion., Sup. v., p. 358, no. 495, with the name of a στρατηγός.

‡ Clarke, *op. cit.*, p. 307.

pp. 316, 317). Mr. Clarke supposes (p. 317) that the town was deserted during the general migration of the Trojan population that took place under Alexander and his immediate successors. The obverse of the coins is a bearded head of Dionysos (Pl. xiii. 11, 12, 13). The reverse type, a bull's head, appears also on the money of Assus.

PIONIA.

"The site of Pionia is a low hill upon the northern bank of the Satnioeis [modern river *Touzla*], bearing somewhat west of north from the Qojekia-dagh (Lamponia)."* The fields in this region are exceptionally fertile, and Clarke supposes that Pionia was once the centre of an agricultural district of importance. Strabo (p. 610) states that it was a settlement of the Leleges, but it is not heard of in pre-Roman times. In the Roman period it belonged to the *conventus juridicus* of Adramyteum, and was still existing in Byzantine times. Its coins are bronze, ranging from the time of Hadrian to that of Caracalla. On some of them the name of the local magistrate, a στρατηγός, occurs. The supposed alliance of Pionia with Assus is based on a mistaken reading of a coin of Pionia (see Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vi., p. 188). By some numismatists Pionia is described under "Mysia," but its geographical, if not its political, position suggests that it should be classed with the Troad towns.

Pionia was believed to have been founded by Pionis, one of the Herakleidae, and Herakles is one of the divinities represented on its coins (Pl. xiv. 11). Pausanias (ix. 18, 3) declares from his personal observation that when sacrifice was offered by the Pionians to the hero Pionis, smoke rose spontaneously from his grave.

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* Clarke, in *Am. Journ. Arch.*, iv. (1888), pp. 317-319.

ABYDUS.

ABYDUS.

Abydus on the Hellespont. Mr. Head and others attribute to Abydus an electrum coinage during the sixth century, bearing the type of an eagle, the usual device on the inscribed coins of the city.*

The earliest known silver money is of the Persic standard, and probably belongs to the period B.C. 480-450 (Pl. i. 1-6). In B.C. 411 Abydus revolted from Athens, and from that time till about B.C. 388 was a faithful ally of Sparta. During this period Abydus was the military station of the Spartans on the Hellespont, and about B.C. 394 it was put into a good state of defence by its Harmost Derkyllidas, who resisted the attempts of Pharnabazus to obtain possession of the town. It is to this period—*circ.* B.C. 411 to *circ.* B.C. 387—that the finest coins of the city must be assigned. The head of Apollo, Pl. i. 8, is of much beauty, and the well-known subject of Nike sacrificing an animal—usually a bull, but in this case a ram—is most gracefully rendered on the gold stater, Pl. i. 7.† Another pleasing gold stater of Abydus, of the same period (published by Loebbecke in *Zeit. für Num.*, xvii. p. 169, no. 2; pl. "x." (=vi.), 2), has the type of Artemis riding on a stag. The metal for the gold currency was in all probability derived from the mines in the territory of Abydus. These gold-mines are mentioned

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* i. *Obv.* Eagle standing l. on hare; head turned back: border of dots.
Rev. Quadripartite incuse square.
El. Stater of Phœnician standard, *circ.* B.C. 500 or earlier. Head, B. M. Cat. *Ionia*, p. 7, no. 33; pl. i. 23. "Abydus?."

ii. *Obv.* Eagle standing l. with head turned back: in front, dolphin.
Rev. Quadripartite incuse square.
El. Stater of Phœnician standard. Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1875, p. 265; pl. vii. 7.

† Compare the type of Nike sacrificing a ram on a gold stater of Lampsacus in Dr. Hermann Weber's Collection (Wroth, Cat. *Mysia*, p. xxi., no. 3). On "Nike sacrificing a Bull," see Cecil Smith in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, vii., p. 275 ff.

by Xenophon *circ.* B.C. 389-8, though in the time of Strabo (xiii. p. 591) they were nearly exhausted.

Abydus, from the Peace of Antalcidas (B.C. 387) till B.C. 341, when it was in league with Athens against Philip II., appears to have maintained an independent position.* In B.C. 335 it was occupied by the Macedonians. From *circ.* B.C. 387 till *circ.* B.C. 320 there seems to be a gap in the coinage. On the long series of silver coins with the Apollo and eagle types (Pl. i. 9-15) more than twenty magistrates' names occur.† This series may, on grounds of style, be attributed to *circ.* B.C. 320 to 280. The latest autonomous coinage consists of the coarse tetradrachms of Attic weight (Pl. ii. 10-13), of which more than twenty-eight varieties are known.‡ These cannot have been struck earlier than B.C. 196, when, on the conclusion of the war with Philip V., Abydus was declared free by the Romans (Liv. xxxiii. 30), and the first issue may not, perhaps, have taken place till *circ.* B.C. 189, when the Romans made peace with Antiochus. At about the latter period the people of Ilium appear to have begun the coinage of Attic tetradrachms, while the tetradrachms of Alexandria Troas were coined—so far as can be ascertained—either from B.C. 176 to 77 or from B.C. 164 to 65. On the Imperial coins—which for the most part relate to Artemis—the most interesting type is the well-known representation of Hero and Leander, Pl. iii. 2 (see also p. 7, no. 60, *note*). This subject also occurs on the coins of Sestus, and on some specimens Eros is seen flying, torch in hand. The evidence of the coins from B.C. 411 onwards shows that Apollo and Artemis were the principal divinities of Abydus. The temple of Artemis is mentioned by Polybius (l. xvi. § xxxi.), who says that when the city was besieged by Philip V. of Macedon the women of Abydus took refuge there.

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* Judeich, *Kleinasiatische Studien*, p. 297.

† Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 261. ‡ Imhoof-Blumer, *loc. cit.*

Dardanus.

DARDANUS.

Dardanus was situated on the Hellespont, north of Ophrynium and 70 stadia south of Abydus. It lay in the plateau of *Maltepé*, below Cape Kefez-Burnu (Lolling, *Mittheil. des deutschen arch. Inst. in Athen*, 1881, p. 220), where Greek remains have been discovered (Lolling, *loc. cit.*; Schliemann, *Ilios*, p. 134). Various electrum and silver coins bearing a cock, the distinctive type of Dardanus, are supposed to have formed the currency during the seventh and sixth centuries. The attribution of these coins—enumerated in a note below*—is not, however, certain. The earliest coins certainly of the place are of the fifth century. The coin no. 1, Pl. ix. 3, bears a monogram , supposed by De Luynes (*Num. des Satrapies*, p. 48) to indicate the name of Zenis of Dardanus, satrap, under Pharnabazus, of Aeolis,† and this view

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* ELECTRUM.

i. *Obv.* Cock and Hen. *Rev.* Incuse oblong or double square. 'Third' of Phœnician standard. 7th and 6th century B.C. Brit. Mus. Head, Cat. *Ionia*, p. 3, no. 8; pl. i. 8.

ii. *Obv.* Two cocks facing. *Rev.* Incuse square of mill-sail pattern. 'Sixth' of Phocaic standard. 7th and 6th century B.C. Brit. Mus. Head, Cat. *Ionia*, p. 10, no. 44; pl. ii. 5.

iii. *Obv.* Cock r.; above, floral ornament. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. 'Stater' of Phœnician standard. *Circ.* B.C. 500. Brit. Mus. Head, Cat. *Ionia*, p. 8, no. 34; pl. i. 24 (assigned by Dr. J. P. Six to Chios).

iv. *Obv.* Cock holding mussel-shell in mouth. *Rev.* Two incuse squares. Stater. Loebbecke Coll., *Zeit. f. N.*, xvii., p. 8; pl. i. 13.

(See also Brandis, p. 390, on electrum coins).

SILVER.

v. *Obv.* Cock l. *Rev.* Incuse square. Stater. Montagu Coll. *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 31; pl. iii. 1: assigned by Head, Cat. *Ionia*, p. xxxiii., to Dardanus.

vi. *Obv.* Cock's head r. *Rev.* Incuse square. Drachm. Paris. Imhoof-Keller, *Tier- und Pflanzen Bilder*, pl. v. 38.

(See also Fox, *Engravings*, &c., part ii., p. 8, no. 45).

† De Luynes, *Num. des Satr.*, p. 48, describes the figure on horseback (Pl. ix. 3) as Mania, the widow of Zenis and successor in his government. But the figure is undoubtedly male, as Mr. Head (*Num. Chron.*, 1873, p. 124) has pointed out.

has been regarded as probable by Brandis (p. 319 ; p. 428) and by Head (*N. C.*, 1873, p. 124 ; *Hist. num.*, p. 471). Plausible as is this interpretation of the monogram, there is a decided difficulty in assigning to the time of Zenis (*circ.* B.C. 413-399 ?) a coin which in style appears to be at least as early as B.C. 430.

The bulk of the autonomous coinage of Dardanus belongs to the fourth century (Pl. ix. 4-11). Strabo states (xiii., p. 595) that in the time of the Kings (Alexander's successors) the inhabitants of Dardanus were on more than one occasion removed to Abydus, and then moved back again. After the peace with Antiochus in B.C. 189, the Romans declared Dardanus a free city in honour of the Trojan descent of the inhabitants,* and it is probably to this period that a few bronze coins of late style belong.† Pliny (*H. N.*, v., cap. 30) describes Dardanus as a small town. Its Imperial coinage extends from Augustus to Sept. Severus and his family, the types being principally Trojan, like those of Ilium : see *e.g.* Pl. x. 1, the Rape of Ganymede ; Pl. x. 2, the Flight of Aeneas. The historical Dardanus was not, however, on the site of the Homeric city (Strabo, p. 592).

The ordinary types of the autonomous coins are a horseman and (on the *reverse*) a cock. We have no clue to the significance of the last-named type beyond the statement of Pollux (ix. 84), that the people of Dardanus represented "a cock-fight" on their coins.‡ Usually, a single cock is represented, sometimes (Pl. ix. 11) in fighting attitude. Two cocks facing one another are seen on a fifth

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* Livy, xxxviii. 39 : the same thing took place at Ilium.

† Some bronze coins of Dardanus have on the reverse an eagle, a type apparently suggested by the coins of Abydus : Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 626, no. 218 ; pl. viii. 1 ; *ib.* p. 626, no. 219.

‡ Cp. E. Baethgen, *De vi ac significatione galli*, Göttingen, 1887, p. 36 ; and references in P. F. Perdrizet, "Sur l'introduction en Grèce du coq," in *Revue arch.*, 1893 (vol. xxi. 3rd ser.), p. 158, note 1.

century coin of Dardanus in the Gotha Collection,* on the early electrum coin (if of Dardanus) described above, p. xlii., note * no. ii., and on a Lycian coin (Babelon, *Perses achéménides*, Pl. xii. 10).

Zeleia, Birytis, Gentinus.

ZELEIA.

Zeleia was situated at a distance of 80 stadia from the mouth of the Aesepus and 190 from Cyzicus.† The Turkish village *Sarikioi* is probably its site (Lolling in *Mittheilungen des d. arch. Inst. in Athen*, vi. (1881), p. 229). The town is mentioned in the Iliad (ii. 824), and Mr. Head has suggested‡ the possibility of its having struck electrum coins with the type of the Chimaera as early as the seventh or sixth century. Zeleia was the headquarters of the Persian army just before the Battle of the Granicus (B.C. 334), but after that event it became autonomous, and a revolution resulting in the establishment of a democracy appears to have taken place.§

The bronze coins inscribed with the name of Zeleia (Pl. xvi. 13) may be safely assigned to the period B.C. 350-300: probably the actual occasion of their issue was just before or just after the Battle of the Granicus. An inscription of Zeleia (*Mittheilungen*, 1881, p. 229) makes mention of Artemis—a goddess represented on the coins—and of the temple of the Pythian Apollo.‖ A bronze coin published by Dumersan (*Allier Coll.*, p. 80; pl. xiii. 20; cp. *Z. f. N.*, vii. 223) bears a curious symbol encircled by a wreath of corn.

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* Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 262, no. 170.

† Strabo, xiii., p. 587.

‡ *Num. Chron.*, 1875, p. 283; p. 285 ff.: the British Museum specimen of the coin is described by Head in Cat. *Ionia*, p. 9, no. 41; pl. ii. 2, where it is ascribed to Zeleia or to Sicyon.

§ Lolling, *Mittheilungen*, 1881, p. 229 f.; 1884, p. 58 f.

‖ Cp. Etym. M., p. 408, 40:—*Ζέλεια ὠνόμασται ἀπὸ Ζελύός τινος, ἢ διὰ τὸ τὸν ἥλιον ἐν αὐτῇ λίαν εὐσεβεῖσθαι.*

BIRYTIS.

The coins inscribed BIPY, specimens of which are known to have been found in the Troad, are no doubt correctly assigned to the place mentioned by Steph. Byz. as *Βέρυτις, Τρωϊκὴ πόλις*. Nothing is known of its site and history. From the coins, the true spelling of the name would appear to be *Βίρυτις*. Stephanus also mentions *Βήριθρος, πόλις Τρωϊκή*.

The coins are bronze, of the fourth century B.C. The youthful head on the obverse of Pl. viii. 1, 2, 3 would at first sight appear to be one of the Dioskuri, while the bearded head on Pl. viii. 4, 5 might be called Ulysses. There seems, however, to be some connection between the two types, and the stars on each side of the youthful head, and the triskelis of crescents* (Pl. viii. 5), suggest a solar explanation. Perhaps the heads are of two Kabiri.

GENTINUS.

Gentinus is only mentioned by Steph. Byz., s.v. *Γεντῖνος*, as a city of the Troad founded by one of the sons of Aeneas. Its coins (Pl. x. 9-11) are bronze of the fourth century B.C., with types Apollo, Artemis (?), and bee.

TENEDOS.

TENEDOS.

The earliest coinage of the island of Tenedos appears to extend from *circ.* B.C. 550 to about the time of the Peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387. There is then an apparent cessation of coinage until after B.C. 189, when Tenedos —like other cities of Asia Minor—issued flat tetradrachms of Attic weight. Before the age of Pausanias the inhabitants had placed themselves under the protection of Alexandria Troas.† Only one Imperial coin of the place is known, of the time of Augustus (Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 270).

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* This type occurs also at Thebe in Mysia (Brit. Mus. Cat. *Mysia*, p. 179), at Rhoeteium and at Megara (B. M. Cat. *Attica*, Pl. xxi. 3). On the Kabiri in the Troad, see T. Friedrich, *Kabiren und Keilinschriften*, Leipzig, 1894, pp. 51, 52, 75.

† Paus., x. 14, 2.

The types of the coinage from first to last (and almost without exception) consist of a janiform head on the obverse, and a double-axe on the reverse (Pl. xvii.). A formal explanation of these coin-types is given by Aristotle in a passage preserved by Steph. Byz. s.v. *Τένεδος*:—*ἢ μᾶλλον, ὥς φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Τενεδίων πολιτείᾳ, ὅτι βασιλεύς τις ἐν Τενέδῳ νόμον ἔθηκε, τὸν καταλαμβάνοντα μοιχοὺς ἀναιρεῖν πελέκει ἀμφοτέρους. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ συνέβη τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ καταληφθῆναι μοιχὸν, ἐκύρωσε καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἰδίου παιδὸς τηρηθῆναι τὸν νόμον· καὶ ἀναιρεθέντος, εἰς παροιμίαν ἐλθεῖν τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐπὶ τῶν ὠμῶς πραττομένων. διὰ τοῦτό φησι καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ νομίσματος τῶν Τενεδίων κεχαράχθαι ἐν μὲν τῷ ἑτέρῳ μέρει πέλεκυν, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ἑτέρου δύο κεφαλὰς, εἰς ὑπόμνησιν τοῦ περὶ τὸν παῖδα παθήματος.*

While Aristotle thus connects the double-axe with the enactment of a Tenedian king who punished adulterers—and his own son—by beheading, a curious explanation, given in Suidas, connects the double-axe with the stern law-giver of Tenedos (whom he names Tennes) in another way:—*Τενέδιος ἄνθρωπος· ἐπὶ τῶν φοβερὰς ὄψεις ἐχόντων. ὁ γὰρ Τέννης ἐνομοθέτησεν ἐν Τενέδῳ ἄνθρωπον πέλεκυν ἔχοντα ἵστασθαι κατὰ νῶτον τοῦ κριτοῦ, καὶ τὸν μάτην λέγοντα ἁλισκόμενον πλήττειν.*

Pausanias (x. 14, 1, &c.) gives yet another explanation. Commenting on the dedication at Delphi of Tenedian *πελέκεις*, he states that, according to old tradition, these axes were connected with an incident in the life of Tenes, the *κτίστης* of Tenedos, who had cast his father Kyknos adrift by cutting with an axe the rope that moored his ship to the island.*

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* On the proverbial expression *Τενέδιος πέλεκυς*, see Steph. Byz. *s.v.* *Τένεδος*, and cp. Cic., *Ep. ad Quint.*, ii. 11, "Tenediorum igitur libertas securi Tenedia percussa est." The founder Tenes (or Tennes) had a temple and statue at Tenedos, and was honoured with sacrifice till a late period of Tenedian history: see Diod., v. 83; Cic. *in Verr.*, II. i. 19.

The passages above quoted show that ancient writers on Tenedos connected the double-axe with some incident in the history—whether real or legendary—of that island. These explanations are considerably divergent, and as elucidations of the town-arms and coin-type of Tenedos must be pronounced of no antiquarian value, and merely aetiological. To modern numismatists it has seemed more in accordance with numismatic analogies to look for the origin of this emblem in ancient religion or cultus.* The double-axe is familiar on coins as the attribute of the Carian Zeus Labrandeus. There can, however, be no question of this Zeus in Tenedos, and Lenormant† has well pointed out that the πέλεκυς is also the symbol of Dionysos. Simonides (cp. *Athen.*, x. 84) calls it *Διωνύσοιο ἄνακτος βουφόνον θεράποντα*, and it appears as a type on the coins of Alexander of Pherae, who was a devout worshipper of the Dionysos of Pagasae, ὃς ἐκαλεῖτο Πέλεκυς.‡ The coins themselves lend some support to the view that the Tenedian double-axe is connected with Dionysos, for all the silver pieces from *circ.* B.C. 420 onwards show, in addition to the double-axe on the reverse, a bunch of grapes as a constant symbol.§

Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, ii. 489) explained the janiform head as Tenes and his sister Hemithea, whose adventures are related by Pausanias (x. 14). It must be borne in mind, however, that a

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* Prof. W. Ridgeway, in his important work on *The Origin of Metallic Currency*, supposes (p. 318) that the double-axe coin-type is the representative of a primitive barter-currency in axes. In the *Classical Review* for 1892, p. 472, and for 1893, p. 82, I have given my reasons for dissenting from this view.

† Art. "Bacchus," in Daremberg and Saglio, *Dict. des Ant.*

‡ Schol. in Hom. *Il.*, xxiv. 428. Cp. the double-axe as a coin-type of the kings of the Odrysæ: Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 240.

§ On still earlier coins of Tenedos we find an amphora accompanying the double-axe (*Num. Chron.*, 1893, p. 89; pl. vii. 15, Greenwell). There is, I believe, no mention in the writers of the worship of Dionysos in Tenedos. Modern travellers, however, vouch for the excellence of its wine: Lacroix, *Iles de la Grèce*, p. 338; Newton, *Travels in the Levant*, i. 271, 272.

janiform head is not peculiar to Tenedian coins. Thus, a janiform female head occurs on a sixth century coin of Athens,* and on contemporary coins of Lampsacus.† This type at Tenedos need not therefore be of special local significance, as Eckhel's explanation would require. Mr. Barclay Head (*Hist. Num.*, p. 476), following a suggestion of Lenormant's,‡ describes the heads as those of Dionysos and Ariadne (or Kore). Yet if Dionysos were intended, the male head would almost certainly be wreathed with ivy. On those coins, however, on which the head is wreathed, the wreath is of laurel and not of ivy. Perhaps, therefore, the heads are those of Zeus and Hera.

PART II.

Coinage of Aeolis.

Of the eleven ancient cities of Aeolis enumerated by Herodotus (i. 149), eight are known to have issued coins:—Cyme, Larissa, Neonteichos, Temnus, Pitane,§ Aegae, Myrina and Grynium. The coinage of these and other Aeolic cities belongs, like that of the Troad, principally to the fourth century B.C., though it is probable that the city of Cyme issued money as early as the seventh century.‖ In giving an account of the numismatic history of the cities, they may be conveniently arranged in the following order. First, the important city of Cyme; next, Elaea, Grynium and Myrina, three

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* Head, Brit. Mus. Cat. *Attica*, p. 5, no. 29; pl. ii. 10.

† Wroth, Brit. Mus. Cat. *Mysia*, pl. xviii. 9-11.

‡ Art. "Bacchus," in Daremberg and Saglio, *Dict. des Ant.*

§ The coins of Pitane are described in the Brit. Mus. Catal. *Mysia*.

‖ Early coins have also been attributed to Aegae: see *infra*, under Aegae.

neighbouring cities, of which the last two were connected politically; next, Aegae and Temnus, two cities lying inland among the mountains, and lastly, Larissa Phriconis and certain other small towns, the sites of some of which are doubtful.

Cyme.

CYME.

Cyme is one of the old Aeolic towns mentioned by Herodotus, and Strabo* refers to it as the largest and noblest of the Aeolian cities, and as having taken part with Lesbos in the founding of about thirty colonies.† Its site is at the modern *Namourt*.‡ Various antiquities of Cyme have been discovered by M. Baltazzi, and by M. S. Reinach, who excavated the necropolis near Cyme in 1881.§ Among other objects found by Reinach were a statue and five archaic bas-reliefs of Kybele, of the end of the sixth century B.C.‖

The earliest coins bearing the name of Cyme are silver pieces dating from about the time of the Persian Wars, B.C. 480 (Pl. xix. 8, 9). The attribution to Cyme of silver coins of the seventh century, from the Santorin Hoard (Pl. xix. 4-7; note p. 104 *infra*), seems, however, extremely probable.

An early issue (before B.C. 500) of electrum coins is in Mr. Head's *Historia Numorum*, p. 479, ascribed to Cyme:—

i. *Obv.* Fore-part of prancing horse; beneath, flower?

Rev. Three deep incuse depressions; that in the centre, oblong; the others square.

El. 220 grains. *Stater*.

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* xiii., p. 622.

† Cp. Ramsay in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii., p. 272 ff.; Pottier and Reinach, *Nécropole de Myrina*, p. 47.

‡ Antiquities of Cyme have also been obtained at the neighbouring village of Tchakmakli, on the Phocaean road, about 500 mètres from Namourt. (S. Reinach, *Chronique d'Orient*, p. 18, year 1883.)

§ *Bull. corr. hell.*, x., p. 492 f.: see also Pottier and Reinach, *op. cit.*, p. 506 f.

‖ Reinach, *Chron. d'Or.*, p. 650, year 1890.

ii. *Obv.* Horse prancing l.; beneath, flower.
Rev. Quadripartite incuse square.
El. 215·17 grains. *Stater.* *Hist. Num.*, p. 479= Head, Cat. *Ionia*, p. 8, no. 36; pl. i. 26, "Cyme?" =J. P. Six in *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 216, no. 6, "Chios."

Although the attribution of these particular coins—especially no. ii.—is by no means certain, it is at least curious that tradition seems to point to the existence at Cyme of an early coinage in gold, or rather in electrum. Heraclides Ponticus (*De Rebus publicis*, xi. 3=C. Müller, *Fragm. hist. gr.*, ii. p. 216) states that it was Hermodike, the wife of the wealthy Phrygian King Midas, who instituted Cymaean coinage:—*Ἑρμοδίκην δὲ γυναῖκα τοῦ Φρυγῶν βασιλέως Μίδα, φασὶ κάλλει διαφέρειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ σοφὴν εἶναι καὶ τεχνικὴν καὶ πρώτην νόμισμα κόψαι Κυμαίοις.*

Pollux (ix. 83), who calls her Demodike, daughter of Agamemnon King of Cyme, mentions her together with Pheidon the Argive and others, as a possible claimant to the invention of ancient coinage. She appears also to have been regarded as the sister of the gold river Pactolus.*

In the latter half of the fifth century B.C. Cyme contributed to the Athenian Confederacy the sum of twelve talents, but from about B.C. 450 to 350 there is a curious gap in the Cymaean coinage. From *circ.* B.C. 350 to the Imperial age Cyme has a continuous coinage, and it was one of the Asiatic cities that issued tetradrachms (Pl. xxi. 4-9) and drachms,† of reduced Attic weight, not earlier than B.C. 190, and probably after it had obtained freedom from the Romans at the conclusion of the war with Antiochus.‡

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* See Roscher, *Lexicon*, art. "Hermodike."
† Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 272, no. 221 (Berlin Mus.).
‡ Polyb., xxii. 27; Liv., xxxviii. 39.

Types.

The autonomous coins of Cyme present three principal types, which make their appearance in such a way as to suggest that all three had an equal claim to be the representative badges of the city. These types are the eagle (and eagle's head), the half-horse (and horse), and the vase with one handle. No human head occurs on the coinage till *circ.* B.C. 250.

Leaving out of view, for a moment, the seventh century money with the half-horse (Pl. xix. 4-7), we find that the earliest type is the eagle's head, which appears B.C. 480-450 (Pl. xix. 8, 9). In the period B.C. 350-300, the eagle maintains its place, but the half-horse appears (Pl. xix. 10), and also (on the Æ) the vase (Pl. xix. 13). These three types are found (Pl. xx. 1-12) till *circ.* B.C. 250, when the eagle disappears and the half-horse (later a horse) is represented with the vase as its constant accompanying symbol (Pl. xx. 13-15). The meaning of the three types cannot be determined with certainty. If the seventh century coins (Pl. xix. 4-7) are really of Cyme, the Cymaean horse-type must have originated at the early period when animal types—often to us of doubtful significance—were almost universal on Greek money. It has been suggested that the horse at Cyme is connected with Poseidon, a god who undoubtedly appears on the Imperial money of the city* (p. 120, no. 142; p. 122, no. 150; p. 123, no. 161). But it might be argued with almost equal plausibility that the horse-type was connected—at any rate by the later inhabitants of Cyme—with the naked youth who appears on the Imperial coins standing beside a horse (Pl. xxiv. 7, 11)—a figure resembling the hero Cyzicus on Cyzicene coins.†

The vase (Pl. xx. 6, &c.) is one of very unusual form, but Dr. Birch's suggestion ‡ that it is a vessel called **ΚΥΜΙΑΛΙΟΝ**, and

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* As to the meaning of the horse-type on coins, see Head, Cat. *Central Greece*, pp. l., li., especially in connexion with coins attributed to the Euboean Cyme.

† See note to no. 153, p. 122 *infra*.

‡ *Num. Chron.*, iii., p. 93 f.

thus a *type parlant* of Cyme (*Κύμη*), is far from satisfactory. I may point out that a possible clue to the interpretation of the type may be found in the reverses of the later autonomous bronze of Cyme, which show the vase in question placed between two branches of laurel (Pl. xxii. 2). On the obverse of these coins is a head of Artemis, and on another coin of the same period a head of Apollo occurs. The vase of the Cymaean coins may, therefore, have been in some way locally connected with Apolline myth or cultus.*

On the Imperial coins the Amazon Cyme, the reputed foundress of the city, frequently appears, holding a globe and a trident (Pl. xxii. 7, 14; xxiii. 3, 9). Her head is first seen on the autonomous coinage *circ.* B.C. 250 (Pl. xx. 14; cp. Pl. xxi. 1-9).

Other Imperial types relate to Zeus, Poseidon, Apollo, Athena, Asklepios, Isis, the Hermos, and a local stream, the Xanthos (Pl. xxii. 13). An interesting coin (Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.* p. 273, no. 244[a]) represents Homer and his mother, Critheis, a native of Cyme. (Cp. *infra*, Pl. xxii. 10, 11.) The curious coin of Gordian III. (Pl. xxiv. 1) appears to represent an athlete entering the precincts of a temple with a prize urn on his head.

Elaea, Grynium, Myrina.

ELAEA.

The ruins of Elaea exist near *Klisé-Keui*, a village on the road from Smyrna to Pergamum, south of the Caicus and north of Grynium and Myrina.† There is reason to suppose‡ that it was an old Aeolic city, though it is not in the list given by Herodotus. According to the registers of the

* The inventories of the temple of Apollo at Delos mention among the *anathemata* a large number of vases called by a great variety of names: see Homolle, *Bull. corr. hell.*, vi., p. 108 ff.

† S. Reinach in *Bull. corr. hell.*, x., 1886, p. 329; Pottier and Reinach, *Nécropole de Myrina*, p. 39; p. 43, &c.

‡ Thraemer, *Pergamos*, p. 190 f.

tribute of the Athenian Confederacy, B.C. 454-425, Elaea paid 1000 drachms, while its neighbour Myrina paid six times that amount. Its coinage appears to begin about the middle of the fifth century B.C. (Pl. xxv. 1-3), and it also issued coins in the fourth century (Pl. xxv. 5-8). Under the Pergamene Kings, and probably at an early period of their rule,* it became the port of Pergamum. There seem to be no coins that can with certainty be assigned to Elaea between the reigns of Philetaerus and Augustus. Under the Empire, the town resumed its coinage in bronze.

Types.

The earliest coin-types relate to the goddess Athena and probably also to Demeter. According to a legend recorded by Strabo (xiii. p. 622), Elaea was founded by the Athenians who went with Menestheus to the siege of Troy. Under the Pergamene Kings special cults of Asklepios Soter and of Zeus Soter—doubtless introduced from Pergamum—appear to have been of importance at Elaea.† The Imperial types relate principally to Demeter or Persephone (Pl. xxv. 10-15; xxvi. 1, 3, 5). There is an interesting series of types of this class resembling those on coins of Cyzicus and of the Egyptian Alexandria. The sacred kalathos and the flaming torches entwined by serpents are especially noteworthy (cp. note, p. 129 *infra*).

A curious reverse type of M. Aurelius (Pl. xxvi. 2) consists of a standing figure of Asklepios, having on one side a poppy-head and ears of corn and on the other an olive-tree. The goddesses Demeter and Athena—or perhaps the sacred precincts of their temples—are in this way evidently symbolized. Another remarkable coin of M. Aurelius in the Vienna Collection (see Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 274, no. 236, with cut) represents four

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* Thraemer, *loc. cit.*

† Cp. Decree of Elaea relating to Attalus, B.C. 138-133, published by Fränkel, "Die Inschriften von Pergamum," in *Die Altert. von Perg.*, viii., 1; no. 246, p. 153 ff.:—*ἐν τῶι ναῶι τοῦ Σωτῆρος Ἀσκληπιοῦ—τὸν τοῦ Διὸς [τ]οῦ Σωτῆρος βωμόν.*

fishermen opening the lid of a chest which they have dragged up in their net. From the chest a female figure is seen issuing. This type has been well explained by F. Marx (*Mittheilungen des d. arch. Inst. in Athen,* x., 1885, p. 21 ff.) as relating to Auge, a priestess of Athena, who, by order of her father Aleus, was placed in a chest (λάρναξ) together with her son Telephus, and thrown into the sea. According to Euripides,* the chest, under the providence of Athena, was fished up at the mouth of the Caicus, and Auge was chosen to be the wife of Teuthras, King of Mysia.

GRYNIUM.

Grynium (north of Myrina) is mentioned by Strabo (xiii. p. 622) as being 40 stadia from Myrina and 70 from Elaea. It is supposed to have been situated near the ruin called *Tchifout-Kalessi.*† Strabo describes it as a πολίχνιον dependent upon Myrina. Like Myrina, it was one of the eleven ancient cities of Aeolis (Herodotus, i. 149). It was given, together with Myrina and two other towns, to Gongylus I. the Eretrian, *circ.* B.C. 475, and in B.C. 399 was in the hands of Gongylus II.‡ In B.C. 306 it was ravaged by Parmenion, the general of Alexander.§ Its only coins are bronze of the third century B.C. The reverse-type of these is a mussel-shell (Pl. xxvi. 8, 9), a device familiar to us also on coins of Cumae in Italy. Pliny (*N. H.*, xxxii. 6, 21 ed. Sillig.) mentions *ostrea* in the neighbourhood of Grynium and Myrina:—"Ostrea . . . gaudent dulcibus aquis et ubi plurumi influunt amnes . . . Gignuntur tamen et in petrosis carentibusque aquarum dulcium adventu, sicut circa Grynium et Myrinam."

Grynium was celebrated for its ancient oracle (μαντεῖον ἀρχαῖον) and its costly marble temple‖ of the Apollo known as the

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* Referred to by Strabo, xiii. 615.

† Pottier and Reinach, *Nécropole de Myrina,* p. 33.

‡ Cp. Babelon, *Mélanges num.*, ii., p. 196.

§ Diod. Sic., xvii. 7.

‖ Strabo, xiii., p. 622.

Grynean Apollo (*Γρύνειος Ἀπόλλων*, Steph. Byz.; "Gryneus Apollo," Virg., *Aen.*, iv. 345). The temple possessed the right of asylum,* and connected with it was a beautiful grove (*Ἀπόλλωνος κάλλιστον ἄλσος*, Paus., i. 21, 9; Virg., *Ecl.*, vi. 72), in which Apollo was fabled to have met the Amazon Gryne,† and wherein he was honoured with worship. A head of this Apollo appears on the obverse of the coins of Grynium (Pl. xxvi. 8, 9), and a standing figure of the same god, holding patera and laurel-branch, frequently appears on the coins of Myrina (Pl. xxvii. 1-6).

MYRINA.

Myrina, now *Kalabassary*, was situated on the Pythikos (*Kodja-Tchai*).‡ It was one of the eleven ancient cities enumerated by Herodotus (i. 149), and, like several other Aeolian (and Ionian) cities, was reputed to have been founded by and named after an Amazon (Myrina). It lay too near to Cyme to attain much importance. From B.C. 454 to 425 Myrina paid to the Athenian Confederation the sum of one talent, while Grynium (the small town dependent upon it) furnished from 1000 to 2000 drachms. The contribution of Cyme was twelve talents. Myrina was a city which, together with Grynium, Gambrium, and Palaegambrium, had been given, *circ.* B.C. 475, by Xerxes to Gongylus I. the Eretrian.§ On the death of Gongylus (B.C. 425 ?) his son Gorgion became despot of Gambrium and Palaegambrium, and his other son Gongylus (II.) despot of Myrina and Grynium, and in B.C. 399 the two brothers are found ruling over their respective cities. Coins bearing the name of Gorgion were struck at Gambrium,‖ but no coins have come to light bearing the name of Gongylus II. at Myrina or Grynium.

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* Pottier and Reinach, *op. cit.*, p. 54, note 2.

† Servius ad. Virg. *Aen.*, iv. 345.

‡ For a full account of Myrina and the excavations conducted there, see the valuable work of E. Pottier and S. Reinach, *La Nécropole de Myrina*, Paris, 1887.

§ Cp. Babelon, *Mélanges num.*, ii., p. 196.

‖ See Babelon, *loc. cit.*

The earliest coins of Myrina do not appear to have been struck before *circ.* B.C. 300,* and the bulk of the coinage belongs to the second and first centuries B.C., when Myrina was apparently within the dominions of the Pergamene kings.† The terra-cottas and other objects discovered in the necropolis of Myrina by Pottier and Reinach are also chiefly of this period.

The money of the second and first centuries B.C. consists of an extensive coinage of flat tetradrachms and drachms‡ of reduced Attic weight (Pl. xxvii. 1-6); of an issue of Alexandrine silver, and of a bronze currency (Pl. xxvii. 7, 8). The first issue of the tetradrachms and drachms probably took place *circ.* B.C. 196, when the Romans conferred freedom on several Asiatic cities, after the defeat of Philip V.§ The types of the tetradrachms—the varying style of which is discussed in a note in the Catalogue, p. 135 *infra*—relate to the Apollo worshipped at Grynium (*see* under "Grynium," *supra*). The "town-arms" of Myrina would appear to have been an amphora, as this device is seen as a constant symbol on the tetradrachms, and as the type of the autonomous bronze (Pl. xxvii. 7, 8). The amphora occurs also on a leaden weight in the British Museum‖ inscribed MY, and in all probability of Myrina.

MM. Pottier and Reinach, in their excavations in the necropolis of Myrina, found many specimens of its bronze coinage. These were

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* On these coins (of silver), see Imhoof-Blumer in *Zeit. für Num.*, iii., pp. 321-322. There are no specimens in the British Museum.

† Cp. *Bull. corr. hell.*, v., 283.

‡ The drachms are much rarer than the tetradrachms.

§ This statement is based on Livy, xxxiii. 30: some critics, including MM. Pottier and Reinach (*op. cit.*, p. 49), after confronting Livy with Polybius, xviii. 26-27, maintain that Myrina in Lemnos and not the Aeolian Myrina was the city upon which freedom was conferred. Whatever may be the correct interpretation of the passage, the numismatic evidence shows that the Aeolian Myrina certainly followed the example of the other Asiatic cities which issued light Attic tetradrachms after *circ.* B.C. 197.

‖ Purchased for the Collection in 1893.

usually in poor condition, and were discovered in the graves, generally near the head of the deceased. Not a single example of the tetradrachms was discovered, a circumstance from which we may perhaps argue that the silver coins of Myrina of this class had little circulation locally. Borrell* has already remarked that the tetradrachms of Smyrna, Myrina, Cyme, Lebedus, Magnesia ad Maeandrum and Heraclea Ioniae "are rarely found near their places of origin, but, with few exceptions, are brought from different parts of Syria."

Myrina suffered from the earthquakes in the time of Tiberius and again under Trajan, but after each disaster was rebuilt. Its Imperial coins—usually with Apolline types—extend to the time of Gallienus (Pl. xxviii. 1-7).

Aegae, Temnus.

AEGAE.

Aegae, like Temnus, lay inland among the mountains. Its site was fixed at *Nemrud Kalessi* on the river Kodja-Tchai (the ancient Pythikos) by Ramsay, Reinach and Baltazzi, who visited it together in 1881.† The place has subsequently been explored by M. Clerc (*Bull. corr. hell.*, 1886, p. 275 ff.; 1891, p. 213 ff.), and by Bohn and Schuchhardt (*Altertümer von Aegae*, Berlin, 1889), and remains have been discovered of temples, a theatre, stadion, market building and bouleuterion.‡

Aegae was one of the old Aeolic cities (Herodotus, i. 149, *Αἰγαῖαι*), but though its territory was wide, it was never a place of political and commercial importance. It does not appear in the

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* *Num. Chron.*, vi., p. 156.

† Ramsay, *Hist. Geog.*, p. 18; p. 431; p. 458, and his paper in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii., p. 292 f. Cp. Kiepert, *Formae*, map ix., p. 3, note 29.

‡ See Bohn and Schuchhardt, *op. cit.* The extensive necropolis has been explored by M. Clerc.

Athenian tribute-lists, and, like Temnus, was independent of Persian rule *circ.* B.C. 400. An inscription of the end of the fourth century B.C.* records a convention between the inhabitants of Aegae and the people of "the district of Olympus," regarding the dues to be paid by the owners of goats and sheep in passing from one territory to the other. Aegae is mentioned several times by Polybius, and we hear of its suffering in a war between Attalus I. and Prusias II. P. Servilius Isauricus, Proconsul of Asia in B.C. 46, erected or restored several of its buildings.† It was one of the Aeolian cities destroyed by the earthquake in A.D. 17 and subsequently restored by Tiberius.

The earliest coins that can be attributed to Aegae with certainty are of the third century B.C. (Pl. xviii. 1-3). An early electrum coin with the type of a goat's head has, with hesitation, been assigned to the place by Mr. Head,‡ and Borrell has, with greater probability, attributed to it the following silver coin, "of primitive fabric," "discovered with a few others between Myrina and Cyme":—

Obv. Goat's head and neck r.

Rev. Two lozenge-shaped indentures.

Æ Size 2. Wt. 12¼ grains.

"My cabinet and Brit. Mus."§ (Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii. p. 45, no. 1, and Borrell's MS. *Catal.* in Brit. Mus.)

Aegae was one of the Asiatic cities that issued spread tetradrachms in the second or first centuries B.C. (Pl. xviii. 4) and had a bronze coinage of Imperial times. The principal divinities repre-

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* Published by S. Reinach in *Revue des études grecques*, iv. (1891), p. 268 f.

† Bohn and Schuchhardt, *op. cit.*, p. 66 and chap. iv.

‡ Head in *Num. Chron.*, 1875, p. 293: the coin is described in Head, Cat. *Ionia*, p. 11, no. 54, among the "Uncertain electrum."

§ I cannot find this coin in the British Museum Collection, and Borrell's description would appear to be so far incorrect.

sented are Apollo—probably the Apollo Chresterios of Aegae (see *infra*, p. 98, note to no. 22),—Zeus, and Athena, whose appearance is probably due to Pergamene influence.*

TEMNUS.

Temnus was on the hill-side above the right bank of the Hermus. Professor Ramsay identifies it with the extensive ruins north of the Turkish villages *Hassán Aghá* and *Dere Keui*.† It was east of Neonteichos. Temnus was independent of Persian rule *circ.* B.C. 400, and its earliest coins (Pl. xxviii. 9) may be assigned to the fourth century. An inscription found at Pergamum, and assignable to the early part of the third century B.C.,‡ records a treaty between Pergamum and Temnus, conferring *πολιτεία*, &c., on citizens of Temnus living in Pergamum, and on Pergamene citizens living in Temnus. At a later date Temnus is brought into relations with the Attalids.§ Bronze coins were issued during the third, second, and first centuries B.C. (Pl. xxviii. 10-12; pl. xxix. 2). There was also an issue of Alexandrine coins and a small coinage of autonomous silver (Pl. xxix. 1).

The types of the autonomous coins are principally Dionysiac. On the late autonomous and on the Imperial coins Athena is seen holding a figure of Nike, and sometimes also a bunch of grapes (Pl. xxix. 8). The introduction of Athena may be due to Pergamene influence. The bunch of grapes held by Athena is not an

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* As to the few Æ coins found at Aegae, see Clerc, *Bull. corr. hell.*, 1891, p. 237. The coin there described as of "Tabae de Carie" appears to be rather of Temnus in Aeolis, like the coin described *infra*, p. 143, no. 10, with ΔΗ. Among the coins was a bronze piece of Prusias II., King of Bithynia.

† W. M. Ramsay in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii., p. 287 f.; cp. his *Hist. Geog.*, s.v. Temnus, and Bohn and Schuchhardt, *Altertümer von Aegae*, p. 60. Kiepert (*Formae*, map ix., p. 3) places Temnus south of the Hermus, at Uludjak.

‡ Fränkel, "Die Inschriften von Pergamon" in *Altertümer von Perg.*, viii., 1, no. 5.

§ Fränkel, *op. cit.*, no. 5 and no. 157.

attribute of that goddess, but the "town-arms"—or at any rate the early coin-type—of Temnus. An exact parallel occurs at Perperene in Mysia,* on a coin of Antoninus Pius, where Telesphoros holds a bunch of grapes, an object which appears as the type of the autonomous coins of Perperene, though it is not elsewhere found as an attribute of Telesphoros.

Kybele and the river Hermus (Pl. xxix. 10) are among the other Imperial types. Coins of the time of Augustus (Pl. xxix. 6, 7; p. 146) bear the name and portrait of the Proconsul, Asinius Gallus (B.C. 6-5), son of the well-known Asinius Pollio, the friend of Virgil and Horace.

Larissa, Neonteichos, Borone, &c.

LARISSA PHRICONIS.

Larissa Phriconis was in the Hermus valley, nearly nine Roman miles from Cyme. Its site is described by Professor W. M. Ramsay† as on a hill known as *Bourounjik*, where are the remains of Hellenic walls and pottery. Larissa was a strong place, and one of the old Aeolic cities. Xenophon (Cyr., vii. 1) says that Cyrus settled some Egyptian mercenaries there, and that it was known as the Egyptian Larissa. In B.C. 399 it resisted the attack of the Spartan Thimbron. Its coins are bronze of good style (Pl. xxvi. 10, 11), and are all of the fourth century B.C. After *circ.* B.C. 300 Larissa seems to have lost its importance, and at some time subsequent to the siege by Thimbron its walls were completely levelled to the ground. Strabo and Pliny say that the city was deserted in their time: this statement must relate (as Professor Ramsay has pointed out) to the city on the hill, for there is evidence that a place of the same name

* Wroth, Cat. *Mysia*, p. 169, no. 7; Pl. xxxiv. 3.

† See his account of the history and topography of Larissa in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii., p. 280 f., from which the present notice is chiefly abridged. Cp. Kiepert, *Formae*, map ix., p. 3.

lying on the road to Cyme, and probably in the plain, existed in the Imperial age.

NEONTEICHOS.

Neonteichos was nearly four miles from Larissa Phriconis. Its site is fixed by Professor W. M. Ramsay* near *Yannik Keui*, south-east of Larissa. It was one of the old cities of Aeolis, but apparently only coined money during the second century B.C., when it had come under Pergamene rule and the power of its neighbour Larissa had probably declined. The types relate to Athena (Pl. xxviii. 8). Ramsay has remarked that the Athena head of the regal coinage of the Attalids is found also on the money of several of the cities that were included in their dominions, *circ.* B.C. 190-133.

No Imperial coins of Neonteichos are known, but Ramsay states that it is clear from the remains that the place "continued to be a fortress through the Greek and Roman periods, down to a very late date."

BOEONE.

The coins inscribed **BOIΩNITIKON** are bronze of the fourth century B.C. (Pl. xix. 1, 2). According to H. P. Borrell,† specimens are "generally found in Aeolia, and particularly near the Hermus." Borrell and Imhoof-Blumer‡ have pointed out their resemblance to coins of Larissa Phriconis,§ and it may be conjectured that Boeone was an Aeolian town situated near Larissa.

AUTOCANE.

The coins of Autocane (none of which are in the British Museum) are bronze of the fourth century B.C. and later, inscribed **AYTOKA**, and with types, Zeus and

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* *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii., p. 281; *Hist. Geog.*, p. 457.

† *Borrell Sale Catalogue*, London, 1852, lot 456; cp. Leake, *Num. Hell.*, As. Gr., p. 145.

‡ Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, pp. 271, 272; *Griech. Münzen*, p. 631.

§ They also resemble the coins of Placia in Mysia, on the Propontis (Brit. Mus. Cat. *Mysia*, Pl. xxxv. 1).

Athena. Dr. Imhoof-Blumer* points out the Aeolian style of the specimens and writes :—Αὐτοκάνη ou *Κάνη, Kavá* ou *Κάναι* était le nom du promontoire, qui s'élève entre Pitane et Atarneus (Strabo, p. 446, 615, &c.), et plusieurs auteurs font mention d'une *ville Κάναι* située près de ce promontoire. C'est à elle que reviennent sans doute les monnaies des **AYTOKA***ναῖοι*.

CAME.

The coins inscribed **KAMHNΩN** (pp. 102, 103) are all of the Imperial age. Nothing is known of a town named Came, but there is no ground for identifying it with Cane (*Κάναι* = Autocane). Von Sallet (*Z. f. N.*, xiii., p. 70) and Head (*H. N.*, p. 478) describe the coins of Came under Aeolis, and their arrangement has been adopted in this Catalogue. Such evidence as is derivable from the *provenance* of the coins is, however, rather in favour of an attribution to Mysia, for Borrell states† that two coins of his were found at Adramyteum, and that three coins procured by Cousinéry came from the same neighbourhood.

TISNA.

Tisna, the Titanus of Pliny (*N. H.*, v. 30), was in the neighbourhood of Cyme and Aegae.‡ Schuchhardt§ places it at *Uzun-Hassanli*, south of Aegae and east of Cyme. The coins (Pl. xxix. 12) are bronze of the fourth century B.C., with the head of a river-god, doubtless the river *Τισναῖος* or *Τιτναῖος*, which Schuchhardt supposes to be identical with the Pythikos (now Kodja-Tchai).

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* *Monn. gr.*, p. 271; *Griech. Münzen*, p. 631; Head, *Hist. num.*, p. 478; Friedlaender in *Zeit. für Num.*, xi. 50; Schuchhardt in *Sitz.-Ber. der k. preuss. Akademie*, 1887, p. 1209 f.

† *Num. Chron.*, vi. 149: see also Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 612.

‡ See *infra*, p. 149, note, and Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, pp. 275, 276.

§ Bohn and Schuchhardt, *Alterthümer von Aegae*, p. 61; cp. Ramsay, *Hist. Geog.*, p. 13, and *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii. 295; Pottier and S. Reinach in *Bull. corr. hell.*, vi., p. 206: see also Pottier and Reinach, *Nécropole de Myrina*, p. 34 f. Reinach thinks the town of Titanus may be identified with Guzel-Hissar on an affluent of the Kodja-Tchai (=Pythikos).

PART III.

Coinage of Lesbos.

The coinage of Lesbos—*insula nobilis et amoena*—was chiefly issued at its two most important cities, the powerful rival states of Mytilene and Methymna.* The three smaller Lesbian towns, Antissa, Eresus, and Pyrrha, were places of some importance, and issued coins, and a coinage has also been attributed to Aegirus and Nape. The ancient town of Arisba was destroyed by its neighbour Methymna before the time of Herodotus, and never appears to have coined money.

LESBOS.

Lesbian Billon Coinage.

The attribution to Lesbos of the billon coins described on pp. 150-155 *infra* (Pl. xxx.; xxxi. 1-5) may be regarded as well established. A considerable number of the specimens in the British Museum were procured by Sir Charles T. Newton when Vice-consul at Mytilene, and, according to information in the possession of Mr. Maximilian Borrell,† specimens similar to our Pl. xxx. 1, 11, 22, &c., are usually discovered in the vicinity of the fortress at Mytilene. The types of many of the coins agree with those of the silver and electrum of Lesbos, and the inscriptions on the inscribed pieces likewise favour the attribution (*e.g.*, p. 151, no. 14, with ΛΕΣ).

The coins are struck on two standards, in one of which the stater weighs about 236 grains, in the other about 171 grains. Mr. Head (*Hist. Num.*, p. 483) describes these as the Phoenician and Persic standards. The earliest coins (which are of the Phoenician standard) must be at least as early as B.C. 550, and are thus older by about

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* A general account of the history and geography of Lesbos would exceed the limits of this Introduction, but information is abundant and easily accessible in many of the works enumerated in the bibliography of Lesbos prefixed to Koldewey's valuable work, *Die antiken Baureste der Insel Lesbos*, pp. 1, 2.

† *Num. Chron.*, 1865, p. 341.

fifty years than the earliest silver coinage of Lesbos, *i.e.*, that issued at Methymna.* The billon coinage appears to cease about B.C. 440, when the Mytilenean silver makes its first appearance. Lenormant† has pointed out that the word "potin" has often been erroneously applied to this series. Potin denotes a mixture of bronze, tin, lead, &c., without the addition of silver. Billon, on the other hand, contains a certain admixture of silver. The billon of Lesbos contains, according to Lenormant, not more than 40 per cent. of fine silver.

It is generally admitted that the *boar* on these coins is the badge of Methymna, and the *calf* of Mytilene. The appearance of the inscription ΛΕΣ on the boar's-head coins (p. 151, no. 14; p. 152, no. 21) seems to indicate that they formed part of a currency of a monetary convention of two or more Lesbian towns, though Methymna was probably the mint-place. No. 11, p. 151, with the boar's-head type, is inscribed AV, a monogram in which Brandis sees the name of Antissa, the neighbour of Methymna.

The early coins with the *lion-types* (Pl. xxx. 2, 3) may be assigned to Mytilene, of which city the lion is a type; while those with the *gorgoneion* (Pl. xxx. 4) may belong to Methymna, for the gorgoneion occurs on silver coins attributed, with probability, to that city (p. 177, nos. 5, 6, *infra*). The coins with *male head* (Pl. xxxi. 1, 2, Apollo?), *Orpheus*? (Pl. xxxi. 3), and *female* and *lion heads* (Pl. xxxi. 4, 5) may, on grounds of style and type, be assigned to Mytilene.

The attribution of the coins with the *human eyes* (Pl. xxx. 14-18) and the *negro's head* (Pl. xxx. 19) is difficult, as is also the explanation of the types. On Pl. xxx. 13, the eye is placed beside the boar's head of Methymna, and on a coin described by Fox (*En-*

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* See also the silver coinage of an Uncertain Lesbian Mint, p. 173 *infra*.

† *La monnaie dans l'antiquité*, i., p. 197.

gravings, &c., ii. p. 10; pl. iv. 62) the eyes form the reverse and the negro's head the obverse. This interchange of types would seem to be another proof that the billon coinage was struck for general circulation in Lesbos and as the result of a monetary convention.

Lesbian Electrum Coinage.

The circumstances under which a coinage of electrum (τὸ χρυσίον) took place at Mytilene are made known to us, at least in part, through the fragment of a Mytilenean inscription excellently commented on by Sir. C. T. Newton in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature* (London, 1866, vol. viii., 2nd ser., p. 549).* So far as can be made out, the inscription consists of an agreement, entered into probably *circ.* B.C. 400, between Mytilene and Phocaea in Ionia, respecting a common coinage in electrum, of a fixed weight and fineness. Each city, in turn, was to coin for a year, and it was decided by lot that the Mytileneans were to begin. A tribunal consisting of magistrates of both cities was appointed to try any monetary officer charged with debasing the coinage. The trial of any such officer was to take place within six months of the expiration of his term of office, and the punishment for debasing the coin with criminal intention was death.

Conditions of issue.

The coinage referred to doubtless consisted of Staters and Sixths.† The gold (or electrum) staters of Phocaea are often mentioned in inscriptions, though none have yet come to light.‡ The stater coinage of Mytilene is only known to us from the unique specimen figured in Pl. xxxii., no. 1.

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* See also Conze, *Reise auf der Insel Lesbos*, p. 12; pl. vi.; Blass and Dittenberger, *Hermes*, xiii. 382, 399; Clemm, *Rhein. Mus.*, xxxiii. (1878), 608; R. Weil, *Studien auf dem Gebiete des antiken Münzrechts*, Berlin, 1893, p. 14.

† Head, Catal. *Ionia*, p. xxii.

‡ Except, of course, the staters of the *earliest* coinage of the city: see Wroth, *Num. Chron.*, 1894, p. 14, no. 17.

The Sixths of Phocaea marked with the phoca are well known, and various electrum Sixths inscribed M and ΛΕ have long been recognized as the coinage of Mytilene, the chief mint of Lesbos.

Brandis and others have assigned similar but uninscribed Sixths to various Asiatic cities, which are supposed to have issued them either independently or in alliance. But, as Gardner,* Head† and Six‡ have shown, it is much more probable that the electrum Sixths, such as those figured in our Plates xxxii.-xxxiv., are the product of a single mint—Mytilene. It is more difficult and perhaps, on our present evidence, impossible to decide whether these Sixths were coined exclusively for the use of Mytilene and other Lesbian towns. M. Six§ is inclined to suppose that some of the coins may have been minted at Mytilene at the expense and for the use of non-Lesbian towns and dynasties.

Dates and Types.

M. Six (*loc. cit.*) assigns the electrum Sixths to the period B.C. 550-330; Mr. Head (*Hist. Num.*, pp. 484-485) to B.C. 450-387. I would propose, though not without hesitation, to make the limits of this coinage B.C. 480-350. Mr. Head tells me that, after an examination of the British Museum series as re-arranged for the present *Catalogue*, he is now of opinion that his downward limit of date must be fixed at *circ.* B.C. 350, and that he is willing to extend his upward limit to an earlier period.

M. Six (who is of opinion that the types were changed annually) argues, from the number of types noted by him,‖ that the coinage must have extended over two centuries or more. He considers that the style of the earliest and the latest coins is consistent with the assignment of them to *circ.* B.C. 550 and *circ.* B.C. 330 respectively. M. Six specially calls attention to the archaic char-

* *Num. Chron.*, 1882, p. 223 f.
† *Hist. Num.*, p. 485.
‡ *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 196.
§ *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 196 f.
‖ *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 197, *note* 36.

acter of the head of Herakles on the reverses of Pl. xxxi. 16-19, yet even this head is found in conjunction with obverses which could hardly be assigned to so early a date as B.C. 550.

Among the extant Sixths of Lesbos there are no specimens which (at least to my eye) proclaim themselves as belonging to the sixth century—no specimens, in fact, which can be classed as contemporaneous with the early Sixths of Phocaea, the coinage of which undoubtedly begins in the latter half of the sixth century.* As to the downward limit of the Mytilenean coinage it is difficult to speak positively, but I am inclined—with Mr. Head—to favour the date B.C. 350 rather than B.C. 300.

The Sixths may be arranged (as in Mr. Head's *Historia Numorum*, pp. 484, 485) in three series, according to the technique of the reverses. In Series I. (Pl. xxxi. 6-28) the reverse-type is in intaglio; in Series II. and III. it is in relief and is placed in an incuse square. Series III. (Pl. xxxiii.; Pl. xxxiv.) is distinguished from II. (Pl. xxxii.) by having the type enclosed in a linear compartment such as is found also on the silver coins of Mytilene (Pl. xxxvii. 20-23; Pl. xxxviii. 1, 2), which (if rightly dated in this *Catalogue*) make their appearance about B.C. 350, when the electrum coinage comes to an end. In Series I. animal types predominate. Certain types, as the lion's head, calf's head, and ram's head, are found also on the Phocaean Sixths.† I have not seen noted in print—what I think, however, is an intentional device of the mint-master—that the obverse types of the Lesbian Sixths (in all three series) are almost invariably turned to the right, while the types of the Phocaean Sixths face to the left.

The Sixths of Series II. and III. form one of the most beautiful coin-series of the ancient world. This will be evident from a glance at

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* Head, Catal. *Ionia*, p. xxi. and pl. iv., no. 1, &c.

† The Phocaean Sixths have an incuse square (without type) for reverse.

Plates xxxii.-xxxiv., on which the majority of the British Museum examples are represented. Certain specimens may, perhaps, be singled out for freshness and simplicity of style (Pl. xxxii. 1 *obv.* stater; 19-22 *obverses*; Pl. xxxiii. 22, 23, 26, 27 *obverses*), and for delicacy of treatment* (Pl. xxxii. 10 *obv.*; Pl. xxxiii. 2 *obv.*).

It seems impossible to identify with certainty a large number of the heads, though some of the principal Greek divinities can easily be recognized:—Apollo, Dionysos (cp. the Maenads, Pl. xxxiii. 10; xxxiv. 30), Athena, Persephone, Demeter, Hermes, Hera, Zeus Ammon, Asklepios (or Zeus), Herakles, Nike, Pan?, Kybele?, Artemis?, Ares? Several of these divinities are seen on the Phocaean Sixths, and several heads on the latter series bear a decided resemblance in style to the heads on the Lesbian Sixths (see Brit. Mus. Cat. *Ionia*, pl. v.). The head on no. 5 (cp. 6, 7) of our Pl. xxxiii. has been called Sappho, but this explanation, as will be shown below (Mytilene, Imperial coinage), is untenable, and Aphrodite is probably represented.

Coins inscribed AIOΛE

The exact assignment of the silver and bronze coins *circ.* B.C. 330-280? with the legend AIOΛE (Pl. xxxv. 3-6) is somewhat doubtful, but the attribution of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, who has discussed the question in the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* (iii. p. 312 ff.), is undoubtedly the best yet proposed. According to his view the coins were struck for circulation in Lesbos, and their mint-place was probably Methymna.

MYTILENE.

MYTILENE.

The types of the earlier autonomous coins of Mytilene (B.C. 440-200) relate principally to Apollo. The worship of this god prevailed in many parts of Lesbos,† and

* To which a photograph does not do justice.

† Plehn, *Lesbiacorum liber*, pp. 115-117.

by the Mytileneans he was honoured under the name of *Μαλόεις*. The female head on the bronze coins (Pl. xxxviii. 4-7; cp. xxxvii. 14-16) is perhaps intended for Aphrodite. The view that it is a head of Sappho is discussed below, under "Sappho." On the later autonomous coins (2nd and 1st centuries B.C.) the types (Pl. xxxviii. 9-24) refer to Zeus Ammon, Artemis, Apollo and Helios; but the most noteworthy representation is the terminal figure of Dionysos placed, on some specimens, on the prow of a vessel (Pl. xxxviii. 9, 10, 12-19). The story of the finding by fishermen of Methymna of a *xoanon* of Dionysos is referred to below (p. lxxvi.). The Dionysos of the Mytilenean coins is, in fact, just such a type as we should have expected at Methymna, and belongs to a well-known series of archaic representations of the god of wine.* Festivals called *Θεοδαίσια* were held at Mytilene in honour of Dionysos,† and a distribution of wine to the magistrates and other functionaries took place during their celebration.‡

On the Imperial coins (Pl. xl.-xliii.) the Tyche of Mytilene (who is often represented, Pl. xl. 9, *obv.*; xlii. 3, 5, &c.) holds the Dionysiac simulacrum, apparently because Dionysos was the chief divinity of the city. The importance of Artemis at Mytilene under the Empire is shown by her frequent appearance on the coins (Pl. xlii. 9, 12, &c.). An inscription found near Mytilene on the road to *Thermi* bears on one side the words:—*Μεγάλη Ἄρτεμις Θερμία*, and on the other:—*Μεγάλη Τύχη Μυτιλήνης*.§

Types relating to the Emperors are of frequent occurrence

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* Roscher, *Lexicon*, p. 1090 f.; C. Boetticher, *Baumkultus*, Plates, 15, 16.

† *Bull. corr. hell.*, iv., p. 426.

‡ Dionysos was also worshipped in Lesbos under the name of Βρησαγένης or Βρησεύς: see *Bull. corr. hell.*, iv., 445, 446; Koldewey, *Lesbos*, p. 63 f.

§ *Bull. corr. hell.*, iv., p. 430: on Artemis Thermia, see further, Plehn, *Lesb.*, p. 117; *Mittheilungen des deut. arch. Inst. in Athen*, xi., pp. 281, 284.

(Pl. xli. 5, 6, 9, &c.). Asklepios and some other divinities are also represented.*

The series of imperial coins without the imperial name or effigy is of exceptional interest (Pl. xxxix., xl.), from the representation upon them of various persons connected with the history of Mytilene. Of these personages five are well known—Pittacus, Alcaeus, Sappho, Theophanes and Lesbonax.

Pittacus.

A rare coin in the Bibliothèque nationale at Paris† shows on the obverse the head of Pittacus (ΦΙΤΤΑΚΟC *sic*), the famous *αἰσυμνήτης* of Mytilene, *circ.* B.C. 652-569, and on the reverse the head of the poet Alcaeus (ΑΛΚΑΙΟC),

Alcaeus.

circ. B.C. 606. Alcaeus, as the leader of the oligarchical party, was bitterly opposed to Pittacus, and derided him in his verse. The appearance of the two leaders on the same coin is therefore somewhat curious, although a reconciliation is said to have taken place between them.

Sappho.

Contemporary with Pittacus and Alcaeus, says Strabo (xiii. p. 617), was Sappho—*ἡ Σαπφώ, θαυμαστόν τι χρῆμα, οὐ γὰρ ἴσμεν ἐν τῷ τοσούτῳ χρόνῳ τῷ μνημονευομένῳ φανεῖσάν τινα γυναῖκα ἐνάμιλλον, οὐδὲ κατὰ μικρόν, ἐκείνῃ ποιήσεως χάριν.* The head of Sappho—ΨΑΠΦΩ—appears on Pl. xxxix. 10, and there can be no doubt that the seated female figure playing the lyre (Pl. xxxix. 6, 8) is intended for Sappho, though it cannot be determined whether this representation reproduces some famous statue such as that of Silanion.‡ The lyre on Pl. xxxix.

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* On Asklepios (Soter) at Mytilene, see *Bull. corr. hell.*, iv. 426; *Inscriptions in Brit. Mus.*, pt. ii. (Lesbos), p. 47, no. ccix.; *Mittheilungen*, xiii. 56 f.; Reinach, *Chronique d'Orient*, p. 638; *C. I. G.*, vol. ii., p. 197.

† L. Bürchner in *Zeit. für Num.*, ix., p. 113; pl. iv. 2, 3; Imhoof-Blumer, *Porträtköpfe*, pl. viii. 26, 28; p. 68: see also a specimen in *Mus. naz. di Napoli*, p. 178, no. 8002.

‡ Cic., *In Verr.*, iv. 57.

9, 10, 11, would also seem to be an emblem of the poetess, and not, as is usually the case, of Apollo.* Sappho evidently appears on the coins as being—like Pittacus and Alcaeus—a distinguished citizen of Mytilene. Her birth-place was, however, by some claimed for the smaller Lesbian town of Eresus, on the Imperial money of which her head and figure may also be seen.† Pollux (ix. 84) says *Μυτιληναῖοι μὲν Σαπφὼ νομίσματι ἐνεχάραττον*,‡ and it can hardly be doubted that he is referring to the Imperial coins now under discussion. Some numismatists have supposed that the head on the Lesbian electrum (Pl. xxxiii. 5-7) and on the autonomous bronze of Mytilene (Pl. xxxviii. 4-7) is intended for Sappho.§ But such a representation is extremely unlikely to occur on coins of the fifth century B.C. or even on those of the fourth and third centuries;‖ and I agree with Furtwängler** in considering the head in question to be probably that of Aphrodite.

Theophanes.

Cn. Pompeius Theophanes, whose head appears on coins of the time of Tiberius (Pl. xxxix. 1),†† was a native of Mytilene, and is well known as the intimate friend of Pompey and as the historian of his campaigns. The Mytileneans owed to his influence with Pompey the freedom of their city

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* For other coins representing Sappho, see Bürchner in *Zeit. f. Num.*, ix., p. 114 f.

† See Introduction *infra*, under "Eresus."

‡ Cp. Gardner, "Pollux' Account of Ancient Coins," in *Num. Chron.*, vol. i., 3rd ser., p. 299, note 62.

§ Furtwängler, *Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik*, p. 103, note 4, justly remarks that it is most arbitrary to make the statement in Aristot., *Rhet.* (2, 33), *Μυτιληναῖοι τετιμήκασι Σαπφὼ καίπερ γυναῖκα οὖσαν*, mean that the Mytileneans honoured Sappho by placing her head on their autonomous coins.

‖ The head on nos. 5-7, Pl. xxxiii., resembles the head on the Sixths of Phocaea (Head, Cat. *Ionia*, pl. v., 13, 15, 17), on which a representation of Sappho would not be specially appropriate.

** Furtwängler, *Meisterwerke*, p. 103, note 4, and p. 106.

†† Also on a coin of the time of Sept. Severus, Pl. xl. 1. See also Bürchner in *Zeit. für Num.*, ix., p. 131; Pl. iv. 16, 17.

(B.C. 62),* and after his death divine honours were paid to his memory. Theophanes left a son, Marcus Pompeius Theophanes, who was sent to Asia as procurator by Augustus, and who, at the time when Strabo wrote (xiii. p. 618), was one of the friends of Tiberius. On the Mytilenean coins the head of Theophanes (the Elder) first appears in the time of Tiberius, and is inscribed ΘΕΟC. These coins were probably struck in the earlier part of the reign, for Tiberius, about A.D. 33, put the descendants of Theophanes to death, because their ancestor had been one of Pompey's friends and had received divine honours—Quodque defuncto Theophani caelestes honores Graeca adulatio tribuerat (Tac., *Ann.*, vi. 18).

The gratitude of Mytilene to Pompey is expressed in several lapidary inscriptions,† and a marble pedestal from Mytilene‡ records a triple dedication, to Pompey, to Theophanes, and to Potamon son of Lesbonax. Pompey is styled "Benefactor," "Preserver," and "Founder," and the dedication to Theophanes runs :—*Θεοφάνῃ τῷ σωτῆρι καὶ εὐεργέτᾳ καὶ κτίστᾳ δευτέρῳ τᾶς πατρίδος.*

Archedamis. The Archedamis who appears on the reverse of the coins of Theophanes (Pl. xxxix. 1) is unknown, but may be conjectured to have been his wife.

Lesbonax. Lesbonax of Mytilene was a rhetorician and philosophical writer of the time of Augustus. He was father of the rhetorician Potamon, who was favoured by Tiberius. In the triple dedication just referred to we find :—*Ποτάμωνι Λεσβώνακτο*[ς] *τῷ εὐεργέτα καὶ σωτῆρος καὶ κτίστα τᾶς πόλιος.* In another inscription of Mytilene,§ Potamon himself is described as "Preserver," "Benefactor," and "Founder of the City."

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* Plut., *Pomp.* 42.

† *Inscriptions in British Museum*, pt. ii., p. 47, no. ccx.

‡ *Inscr. in B. M.*, pt. ii., pp. 47, 48, no. ccxi.

§ *Inscriptions in Brit. Mus.*, pt. ii., p. 48, no. ccxii.: see also on Potamon, *C. I. G.*, 2182; *Bull. corr. hell.*, 1880, p. 426; Kaibel in *Ephemeris epig.*, p. 11, no. vii.

On the obverse of the coin in Pl. xxxix. 5 (time of the Antonines) Lesbonax is represented in the character of young Dionysos and is styled ΛΕCΒΩΝΑΞ ΗΡΩC ΝΕΟC. On the obverse of a coin in the Berlin Museum* he appears as a bearded philosopher (head only) ΛΕCΒΩΝΑΚΤΑ ΦΙΛ(ΟCΟΦΟΝ). A Mytilenean inscription published (after Cyriac of Ancona) by Kaibel† makes mention of *Λεσβώνακτος τῶ φιλοσόφω*. The standing figure on the reverse of the Berlin coin is probably either Lesbonax or his son Potamon.

The following inscription of Mytilene, copied by Cyriac of Ancona, and edited by Kaibel in the *Ephemeris epigraphica*, ii. p. 7, no. i., throws some light on the Julia Procula (Pl. xxxix. 6, 7 *obverses*) and the Flavia Nicomachis‡ (Pl. xxxix. 12 *rev.*; 13 *obv.*) represented on the coins:—

Julia Procula.

Flavia Nicomachis.

Ἀ βόλλα καὶ ὁ δᾶμος Φλ. Πουπλικίαν Νεικομα[χ]ίδα .... παῖδα Διννομάχ[ω] καὶ Π[ρ]όκλ[α]ς τῶν εὐεργετᾶν καὶ ἀπὸ προγόνων εὐεργετᾶν καὶ κτ[ι]στᾶν τᾶς πόλιος ἀμμέων τὰν δι' αἰῶνος πρύτανι[ν] ἀρετᾶς εἵν[ν]εκα παίσας.

We need not, I think, hesitate to identify the *πρύτανις* Flavia Publicia Nicomachis with the Flavia Nicomachis of the coins, nor is it rash to suppose that her mother Procla is the Julia Procla (Procula) also portrayed on the coins.§ Procula and Nicomachis belonged to a family of Mytilenean *εὐεργέται* and *κτίσται*, just as did Theophanes and Lesbonax, who in another Mytilenean inscription‖ are honoured with the same epithets. The coins bearing the

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* *Zeit. für Num.*, ix., p. 128; pl. iv. 27, 28.

† In the *Ephemeris epigraphica*, ii., p. 11, no. vii.

‡ Attention was called to this inscription in an article (portions of which are here repeated) on "Portraits of famous citizens of Mytilene," published by me in the *Classical Review* for May, 1894, pp. 226, 227.

§ A Julia Πρόκλα is mentioned in *C. I. G.*, 3370: cp. Pape-Benseler, *Wörterbuch*, s.v. Πρόκλα.

‖ *Inscriptions in Brit. Mus.*, pt. ii., p. 47, no. ccxi.

portrait of Procula may be assigned to the time of Faustina I., and those of Nicomachis to a slightly later period, for the first-named portrait resembles the head of the elder Faustina in features and the style of the coiffure, while the second recalls the heads of Faustina the younger, Lucilla and Crispina. Procula and Nicomachis cannot, therefore, be later in date than the Antonines, though, of course, they may possibly have lived at an earlier period.

Sextus.

The Sextus—CEΞCTON HPΩA—whose portrait appears as the obverse of Pl. xxxix. 12 is unknown. He was probably related to Flavia Nicomachis, whose bust appears on the reverse of the same coin.*

Dada.

The legend ΔΑΔΑ (cp. p. 199 *infra*, note), which appears on the obverse of Pl. xxxix. 2, 3, and on the reverse of Pl. xxxix. 4, is presumably the name of the personage represented. The head (Pl. xxxix. 2, 3) resembles that of Matidia, niece of Trajan. The name occurs in a passage of Nicolaus Damascenus (*frag.* 21 in C. Müller's *Frag. Hist. Graec.*, iii., p. 370), in which a Dada† is mentioned as the wife of Samon the Cretan, who was associated with Skamander, the first king of the Trojans. The story of this Dada appears to be Cretan, though it is at least curious that it is stated that Dada, after her husband's death, set out for *Πόλιον* (ms. *Πόληον*), a place supposed by some commentators to be Polion, in Lesbos (cp. Steph. Byz., *Πόλιον ἐν Λέσβῳ τόπος, ὅπου τὸ ἡρῷον Ταντάλου*).

Pankratides.

The Dada of the coins is associated with Pankratides. The inscription ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤΙΔΗC accompanies a young male head (Pl. xxxix. 4 *obv.*) and a youthful male

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* He may have been the husband of Nicomachis, but was not her father (*see* the inscr. *παῖδα Δινομάχ[ω] καὶ Π[ρ]όκλ[α]ς*).

† Müller in his text reads *Δάδα*, but in a note suspects—unnecessarily as it would seem—that the true reading is *Λάδα*.

figure resembling the youthful Asklepios (Pl. xxxix. 2, 3, *reverses*). I take Pankratides to be the name of a man (as in *C. I. G.*, 1355; 2007 l. Add.), and not, as has been supposed,* an epithet of Asklepios.

Mr. Head suggests that Pankratides may have been a Mytilenean physician, who is here represented—after his death—in the character of the god of healing.

Nausikaa.

The bust of Nausikaa appears on coins of the time of Faustina I. (Pl. xxxix. 8, 9). Doubtless some Mytilenean lady is represented, and not the Nausikaa of Homer.

Leukippos.

The coin on which the legend ΛΕVΚΙΠΠΟC occurs is in bad condition (Pl. xl. 2). The figure on the reverse seems to be a philosopher, but it is not known that the celebrated philosopher Leukippos was in any way connected with Mytilene. A Leukippos is mentioned (Diod., v. 81) as the leader of a colony which Macareus conducted from Lesbos to Rhodes.

Methymna.

METHYMNA.

The principal type of the coins of Methymna (*Molivo*) is, from first to last (Pl. xxxvi.; xxxvii.), a head of Athena, probably evidencing not only the importance of the worship of this divinity, but also the close political connexion that subsisted between Methymna and Athens.† The

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* Von Sallet, in *Zeit. für. Num.*, v., p. 330. I believe that the coin in Pl. xxxix. 4, with portrait-head, had not been published when Dr. Von Sallet wrote.

† The boar-type on the early coins (Pl. xxxvi. 6, 7) has not been satisfactorily explained. Among the "Uncertain" specimens in the British Museum is a silver coin of the 6th century weighing 92·5 grains. *Obv.* Youthful male figure l. on dolphin; r. hand outstretched. *Rev.* Incuse square. (Purchased at the sale of the Pettat Coll., &c. at Sotheby's, London, Aug. 1851, lot 419.) This has been transferred to Iasus in Caria (I believe on the suggestion of Dr. Jan Six); but Mr. Head tells me that he doubts this attribution, and believes that it may be an early coin of Methymna, type Arion.

lyre that occurs on several specimens is possibly the lyre of Arion, but more probably is an emblem of Apollo. The kantharos of the autonomous coins (Pl. xxxvi. 12, &c.) and the Dionysos of the Imperial coins (Pl. xxxvii. 7) are significant types, for Dionysos was worshipped at Methymna, and the Lesbian wine was chiefly produced there; see *e.g.* Virg., *Georg.*, ii. 90 :—

> Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris
> Quam Methymnaeo carpit de palmite Lesbos.

Ovid, *Ars am.*, i. 57 :—

> Gargara quot segetes, quot habet Methymna racemos.*

Pausanias (x. 19) relates a story of Methymnaean fishermen dragging up in their nets a *xoanon* of olive-wood, which was pronounced by the Delphic oracle to be Dionysos *Κεφαλλήν*. The people of Methymna thereupon offered sacrifices to it and sent a bronze copy to Delphi.† In an inscription from Methymna,‡ the words *ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίοισι πρὸ τᾶς τῶ ἀγάλματος περιφορᾶς* probably allude to this primitive image of the god. Curiously enough, among the Dionysiac types that frequently occur on the coinage of Methymna the famous xoanon is never seen. An archaic simulacrum of Dionysos is, however, a familiar type on the coins of Mytilene (see Pl. xxxviii. 15, &c., and *supra*, under Mytilene).

The Imperial coinage is much less extensive and varied in type than at Mytilene. The chief types relate to Dionysos, Athena, and the famous musician Arion, a native of Methymna (*circ.* B.C. 625). Arion first appears (Pl. xxxvi. 15) on a silver coin (B.C. 330-240), and is throughout represented riding on a dolphin. He wears a long chiton and holds in one hand his lyre, while the other hand is outstretched and sometimes holds a plectrum. The bronze monu-

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* Cp. Plehn, *Lesb.*, p. 7; Newton, *Trav. in Levant*, i., p. 111.

† Cp. Welcker, *Griech. Götterlehre*, ii., p. 601.

‡ S. Reinach in *Bull. corr. hell.*, vii., p. 37 ff.

ment of Arion on Taenarum likewise represented him riding on a dolphin (Hdt., i. 24; Paus., ix. 30, 2).

Aegirus, Antissa, Eresus, &c.

Aegirus was a Lesbian *κώμη* mentioned by Strabo, xiii., p. 617:—

AEGIRUS.

ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξὺ Μιτυλήνης καὶ τῆς Μηθύμνης κατὰ κώμην τῆς Μηθυμναίας καλουμένην Αἴγειρον στενωτάτη ἐστὶν ἡ νῆσος, ὑπέρβασιν ἔχουσα εἰς τὸν Πυῤῥαίων Εὔριπον σταδίων εἴκοσιν. Lolling* supposes it to have been situated on the east coast near the modern village of *Mistegna*.† Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Monn. gr.*, p. 276) attributes to Aegirus (on grounds of type and style) the following bronze coin, of the end of the fourth century B.C.:—

Obv. Head of Athena l., helmeted.

Rev. AIΓI Female head l., wearing stephane, earring and necklace. Æ. 9 millimètres.

The site of Antissa is shown by Koldewey‡ to have been in the small peninsula of *Tchifut-Kalessi* (*Ovriokastron*), west of Methymna, on the north coast of the island. It was previously supposed to be near Cape Sigrium on the west coast. Antissa joined the Mytileneans in their revolt against Athens in B.C. 428, but in the earlier part of the fourth century belonged to the Athenian league. It was destroyed *circ.* B.C. 167 by the Romans, after the defeat of Perseus King of Macedon, to whose admiral, Antenor, the city had given supplies. The inhabitants were removed to Methymna (Livy, xlv. 31).

ANTISSA.

Brandis (p. 450) assigns to Antissa various pieces among the oldest billon currency of Lesbos, but the only certain coins of the

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* In Koldewey's *Lesbos*, p. 34.

† Cp. Lolling in *Mittheilungen arch. Inst.*, xi., p. 288; Conze, *Lesbos*, p. 18 (at Kavakli); Newton, *Trav. in Levant*, i., p. 110.

‡ *Die ant. Baureste der Insel Lesbos*, p. 19; pll. 6, 7.

place are specimens in bronze, which do not seem to be older than *circ.* B.C. 300 (Pl. xxxv. 11-14). This coinage cannot have continued beyond *circ.* B.C. 167, when the inhabitants were transferred to Methymna. Among the coins bearing on one side the name and characteristic type (Arion) of Methymna are small bronze specimens (Pl. xxxvii. 1) with the obverse type of Antissa—bull and club (cp. Pl. xxxv. 14 *obv.*) These must have been struck at Methymna *circ.* B.C. 167, under the influence of the immigrants from Antissa.

The curious head that occurs on most of the coins of Antissa (Pl. xxxv. 11, 13 *rev.*) was considered by Francis Wise (whose conjecture is approved by Eckhel, *D. N. V.*, ii. 501) to be that of Orpheus. The head of Orpheus—of oracular potency—and his lyre were borne across to Lesbos—"down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore,"—and the grave wherein the head was buried was shown at Antissa.* Against this ingenious suggestion it must be urged that the head-dress is not of the peculiar (Thracian) kind usually worn by Orpheus, but has rather a Persian appearance. Imhoof-Blumer (*Griech. M.*, p. 633), Gardner (*Types*, Pl. xv. 12), and Head (*H. N.*, p. 485) suppose the head to be that of Dionysos—a reasonable though not certain identification. The figure of Apollo with his lyre (Pl. xxxv. 14) may serve to recall to us the fact that the musician Terpander was a native of Antissa.

ERESUS.

Eresus—one of the smaller of the principal Lesbian towns—was situated on the west coast of the island, south of Cape Sigrium. The acropolis is on the summit of a rock rising straight out of the sea, and in the modern *Ereso* and its neighbourhood are considerable remains of the ancient town.† Eresus was on the side of Mytilene at the time of the revolt against

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* Plehn, *Lesbiac.*, p. 139.

† Conze, *Lesbos*, p. 27 ff.; Koldewey, *Lesbos*, p. 22 f.; plates 8, 9, 10.

Athens in B.C. 428, but in the earlier part of the fourth century B.C. belonged to the Athenian league.

The coins are bronze, struck *circ.* B.C. 300-200 and perhaps later, and Imperial bronze.* The chief types of the autonomous series consist of a head of Hermes and an ear of corn (Pl. xxxvi. 1-4). The excellent quality of the wheat of Eresus was celebrated in antiquity. Archestratus (ap. Athen., iii. 111), in a passage which strikingly illustrates the coin-types, declares that if the gods eat bread, they send Hermes to buy it at Eresus.† Sir Charles Newton, writing in 1852, describes the rich land of the valleys about Ereso abounding with corn and wine, and says that he tasted excellent bread there.‡

Theophrastus, the pupil of Aristotle, was a native of Eresus, and according to some accounts it was the birthplace of Sappho, who is represented on its Imperial coins.§

NAPE.

Nape. Stephanus Byz., s.v. *Νάπη*, has the notice :—*Νάπη πόλις Λέσβου—ὁ πολίτης Ναπαῖος· καὶ Ἀπόλλων Ναπαῖος.* Strabo (ix., p. 426) speaks of *Νάπη ἐν τῷ Μηθύμνης πεδίῳ.* The ancient oracle of Apollo *Ναπαῖος* in Lesbos is mentioned by the scholiast on Aristoph., *Nubes,* 144 (cp. Macrob.,

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* The Imperial series of Eresus is very imperfectly represented in the British Museum. For other specimens, see Mionnet; Fox, *Engravings,* &c., ii., nos. 60, 61; *Zeit. f. Num.,* xii., p. 314. For inscriptions of Eresus, see Cichorius in *Mittheilungen des deut. arch. Inst. in Athen,* xiv., pp. 259, 260; Conze, *Lesbos,* p. 30; *Bull. corr. hell.,* iv., p. 442, &c.

† Plehn, *Lesb.,* p. 6; Conze, *Lesbos,* p. 27; Lacroix, *Iles de la Grèce,* p. 299; *Rhein. Mus.,* n. f. xi., p. 214.

‡ Newton, *Travels in the Levant,* i. 98, 99; Conze, however (*Lesbos,* p. 27), speaking of his visit made a few years after Newton, says that the bread he had at Ereso was conspicuously bad.

§ Dumersan, *Hauteroche Coll.,* pl. xiv., no. 2=Bürchner, *Zeit. für Num.,* ix., pl. iv. 7; p. 116 (coin of Commodus with head of CAΠΦΩ); Imhoof-Blumer *Monn. gr.,* p. 278; Bürchner, *Z.f. N.,* ix., p. 116; pl. iv. 9 (Sappho (ΣΑΦΦΩ), seated playing lyre). On Sappho, see further under Imperial coins of Mytilene.

i. 17, 45), and the sanctuary of this Apollo is, in all probability, to be recognized in the ruins at *Kolumdado*,* south-east of Methymna.

Imhoof-Blumer (*Monn. gr.*, p. 280; pl. E. 32) attributes to Nape a bronze coin of the fourth century B.C.:—

Obv. Head of Apollo l., laur.
Rev. [N]AΓAIΩN Owl; in front, astragalus.

PYRRHA.

Pyrrha was on the coast of the bay of Kalloni. Remains of the ancient city are described by Newton (*Trav. in Levant*, i., p. 91 f.), Conze (*Lesbos*, p. 44 f.), and Koldewey (p. 27 f.). Pyrrha was on the side of the Mytileneans at the time of their revolt from Athens, B.C. 428, but in B.C. 369-68† belonged to the Attic maritime league. Its coins are bronze pieces of fourth century style, and may have been first issued about B.C. 369.‡

The female head (Pl. xliii. 5) resembles the head of Aphrodite (?) on the electrum of Mytilene (Pl. xxxiii. 5, 6, 7). The temple, of which ruins exist at *Messa*,§ and which in all probability lay within the territory of Pyrrha, is supposed by Lolling‖—though, as he admits, on slender evidence—to have been dedicated to Aphrodite.

Pyrrha probably ceased to be of importance at least as early as the second century B.C.,** and in Strabo's time no longer existed, though the *προάστειον* was still inhabited.

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* Koldewey, *Lesbos*, p. 35 f.; p. 45 f., and Lolling's remarks there.

† Judeich, *Kleinasiat. Stud.*, p. 270.

‡ Brandis, p. 453, attributes to Pyrrha a small silver coin contemporary with the bronze:—*Obv.* Female head. *Rev.* ΓΥΡ / ΑΘΕ He-goat. Paris Mus.

§ Koldewey, *Lesbos*, p. 59.

‖ In Koldewey's *Lesbos*, p. 59.

** Conze, *Lesbos*, p. 46 note 3.

Nesos, Pordosilene.

NESOS.

Nesos was an island of the Hecatonnesi, a group lying between Lesbos and the Mysian coast. It is identical with the modern *Μοσχοννήσιον* or *Νησί*, the largest island of the group.* On Nesos was a town of the same name now called *Μοσχοννήσιον* or *Νησί*. Nesos occurs in the list of the tributaries of Athens in B.C. 425, but in the time of Strabo (xiii., p. 619) it was deserted. The coins are silver and bronze of the fourth and third centuries B.C. (Pl. xliii. 7-12); and many of them bear the head of Apollo, who had a temple in the island.

The coins were formerly assigned to Nape and to Nesiope, and the present attribution is due to Dr. Imhoof-Blumer† and M. Earinos.‡

PORDOSILENE.

Pordosilene was an island—with a town of the same name—belonging to the Hecatonnesi. Several writers have identified it with *Moschonnision* (or *Nesi*), but M. Earinos§ has shown that Moschonnision is the ancient Nesos, and that Pordosilene must be looked for in the island now called *Pyrgos*, lying to the west of Moschonnision.

The coins are autonomous silver and bronze, and Imperial bronze. Their legends confirm the statements of Strabo (xiii. p. 619) and Stephanus,‖ that the name was changed from Pordoselene [on

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* Earinos, *Μουσεῖον καὶ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς εὐαγγελικῆς σχολῆς* (Smyrna, 1876), '1875-1876,' p. 110 ff.; p. 145.

† *Z. f. N.*, iii. 312 ff.

‡ *Op. cit.*, p. 122.

§ *Μουσεῖον καὶ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς εὐαγγελικῆς σχολῆς* (Smyrna, 1876), '1875-1876,' p. 141 f.: cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 281.

‖ Steph. Byz., s.v. *Πορδοσελήνη*: *τινὲς δὲ ἐκκλίνοντες τὸ δύσφημον τοῦ ὀνόματος Πορροσελήνην ἐκάλεσαν.* On the Imperial coins in the Brit. Mus. the name is spelt *Πωροσελήνη*, but the usual reading is *Πορροσελήνη*, see Mionnet, and Waddington, *Asie-mineure*, p. 76.

the coins, Pordosilene] to Poroselene. Pordosilene is mentioned in the list of Athenian tributaries B.C. 425, and it is to this period that the silver coin in Pl. xliii.. 13 may possibly belong, though it is perhaps safer to ascribe it on grounds of style to a date nearer B.C. 450. The head may be that of the Apollo called Ἑκατος, after whom (according to Strabo) the Hecatonnesi were named.

The dolphin on the bronze coins (Pl. xliii. 14) may be a symbol of Poseidon, who occurs on an Imperial coin of the place.* The dolphin-type is also found at Nesos, where, however, it would rather seem—from the lyre beside it—to be connected with Apollo (Pl. xliii. 9, 10; cp. 8, 11). Mionnet (Sup. v., p. 491, no. 1245) describes (after Sestini, *Mus. Arigoni*) a coin of Poroselene of Faustina II. with the type of a dolphin, in which is a hook; and Cavedoni (*Spicil.*, p. 147), assuming (perhaps too readily) that this description is accurate, recalls the curious statement of Pausanias (iii. 25, 5) that he had actually seen at Poroselene a boy riding on a dolphin, the gratitude of which the boy had earned by healing a wound inflicted on it by some fishermen. Aelian (*Hist. nat. anim.*, ii. 6), citing Leonides of Byzantium as an eye-witness, gives a still more elaborate account of the tame dolphin of Poroselene—ὁ τοίνυν δελφὶς ὡς μὲν πατρίδα ἐφίλει τὴν Ποροσελήνην. Similar stories are told of a boy of Iasus,† and of a boy who used to ride a dolphin on the Lucrine Lake,‡ and it is difficult to determine how far they rest on any basis of fact, and how far they are mere legends—like the story of Arion.

The types of the Imperial coins chiefly relate to Asklepios.

It will, I trust, be found that in the Introduction and Notes to the present volume I have given due references to all the modern

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* Mion., Sup. v., p. 492, no. 1247.

† See Hicks in *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, viii., p. 93 f.

‡ Plin., *H. N.*, ix. 8.

sources of information to which I have been indebted. In reading the proof-sheets of the Introduction I have had the kind help of Mr. Grueber and Mr. G. F. Hill, and I owe to Mr. Cecil Smith several valuable suggestions on archæological questions. To Mr. Barclay Head I am under special obligations, not merely for revising the proof-sheets in his official capacity as Keeper of Coins, but for allowing me again and again to consult him on the various points of doubt and difficulty that have arisen during the preparation of this work.

WARWICK WROTH.

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TROAS.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ABYDUS.	
			Circ. B.C. 480—450.*	
			SILVER.	
			ΑΒΥΔ ΗΙΟΙ Eagle standing l.	Gorgoneion : incuse square.
1	80·5	Æ ·65	[Pl. I. 1.]	
2	81·1	Æ ·7	[Pl. I. 2.]	
3	47·7	Æ ·6	ΑΒΥ Eagle standing l. [Pl. I. 3.]	Gorgoneion : incuse square.†
			ΑΒΥ Eagle standing l.	Gorgoneion : incuse square.
4	12·2	Æ ·45	(without inscr.) [Pl. I. 4.]	
5	11·	Æ ·4	(„ „)	
6	10·5	Æ ·45	behind eagle, Τ.	
7	8·1	Æ ·4	„ „ Α? [Pl. I. 5.]	
8	1·8	Æ ·25	[Pl. I. 6.]	

* For electrum coins attributed to Abydus see Introduction, *supra*, "Abydus," and Head, Brit. Mus. Cat. *Ionia*, p. 7, no. 33; pl. I. 23.

† With nos. 1—3 cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies grecques*, p. 260, nos 155-6.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Circ. B.C. 411—387.	
			GOLD.	
9	129·	*AV* ·65	Nike, wearing chiton and peplos, kneeling l. on ram which she is preparing to stab with sword held in her r. hand; her l. hand grasps ram's mouth. [Pl. I. 7.]	Eagle standing r.; in front, aplustre: whole in incuse square.
			SILVER.	
10	231·8	*AR* ·9	Head of Apollo l., laur. [Pl. I. 8.]	ABY ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ Eagle standing r. upon aplustre; in field r., triskelis within circle: whole in circular incuse.
			Circ. B.C. 320—280.	
			SILVER.	
			(Head to right.)	
11	164·	*AR* ·9	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. I. 9.]	ABY [Υ]ΛΛΙΓΓΟΣ* Eagle standing l.; in front, bee.
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	ABY Eagle standing l.
12	40·1	*AR* ·6		ΑΝΑΞΙΚΛΗΣ in front, kantharos.
13	39·7	*AR* ·55	[Pl. I. 10.]	ΑΝΑΞΙΛΕΩΣ ,, grapes.
14	39·2	*AR* ·6		ΑΡΧΕΣΤΡΑ ,, corn-grain in olive-wreath.†
15	33·6	*AR* ·5	[Pl. I. 11.]	ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ ,, dolphin.

* Cp. nos. 22, 23, *infra*.

† Cp. the type of coins of Elaea, *infra*.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
16	39·5	Æ ·55		ΗΦΑΙΣΤΟΛΕΩΣ in front, Nike flying l., with wreath; behind, rose?
17	39·9	Æ ·55		„ „ no symbol behind.
18	40·2	Æ ·55		[Κ]ΕΦΑΛΟΥ in front, club within wreath.*
19	37·4	Æ ·6		ΛΑΜΓΙΝΗΣ (eagle r.) in front, stern of ship.†
20	40·3	Æ ·5	[Pl. I. 12.]	ΛΥΣΑΣ in front, tripod.
21	40·2	Æ ·5		ΜΕΝΕΣΙΓΓΟ „ griffin's head?
22	40·	Æ ·55		[Υ]ΛΛΙΓΓΟΣ (eagle r.) in front, bee.
23	43·7	Æ ·5	[Pl. I. 13.]	ΥΛΛΙΓΓΟ „ „ „
24	40·3	Æ ·55		ΧΑΡΗΣ in front, laurel-branch with fillet.
			(Head to left.)	
			Head of Apollo l., laur.	ΑΒΥ Eagle standing l.
25	40·2	Æ ·55	[Pl. I. 14.]	[Α]ΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗ (eagle r.) in front, crescent.
26	36·9	Æ ·6		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛ in front, crescent.
27	39·2	Æ ·55		ΑΡΩΓΟ „ ear of corn.
28	37·7	Æ ·5		ΕΦΑΡΜΟΣ in front, ram's head; behind, poppy-head?

* Cp. Mion., II. p. 633, nos. 18, 19.

† Cp. Dumersan, *Hauteroche Coll.*, p. 77; pl. xiii. 2.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	39·9	Æ ·55		[Ε]ΦΑΡΜΟΣΤΟ in front, ram's head; behind, poppy-head ?
30	41·2	Æ ·6		ΝΟΥΜΗΝΙΟΣ in front, caduceus; behind, rose ? *
31	37·5	Æ ·5	[Pl. I. 15.]	ΓΡΩΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ in front, trident; behind, aplustre ?
32	34·8	Æ ·55		" " " "

Circ. B.C. 320—200.

BRONZE.

33		Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΒΥ Eagle standing l.
34		Æ ·65	Head of Apollo l., laur.	ΑΒΥ Eagle standing l.
35		Æ ·65	[Pl. II. 1.]	(eagle standing r.) in front, crescent.
36		Æ ·85	Head of Artemis, three-quarter face towards r.; wears ornamented stephanos, laurel-wreath, earrings (and necklace). [Pl. II. 2.]	ΑΒΥ Eagle r., with wings open; in front, aplustre. †
37		Æ ·85	Head of Artemis r., wearing turreted head-dress and earring.	ΑΒΥ Eagle r., looking back. in front, ram's head.
38		Æ ·8	(restruck: on obv. traces of young head r.) ‡	" ear of corn. [Pl. II. 3.]
39		Æ ·9	(head smaller.)	(restruck on coin similar to no. 36.)

* Cp. Mion., Sup. v., p. 499, no. 20.

† Cp. Imhoof, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 621, no. 197.

‡ Probably restruck on a coin similar to no. 33.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Turreted female head facing (Artemis).	ABY Eagle r., looking back.
40		Æ ·5	[Pl. II. 4.]	
41		Æ ·45		in front, trident ?
			Head of Artemis, turreted, three-quarter face towards r.	ABY Stag r.: whole in wreath of laurel.*
42		Æ ·9	[Pl. II. 5.]	
43		Æ ·85		(wreath of ivy.)
44		Æ ·5	Head of Artemis r.; at shoulder, bow (and quiver?): border of dots. [Pl. II. 6.]	A BY Two torches crossed; above, star; beneath, bunch of grapes ?
45		Æ ·5	Head of Artemis r.: border of dots. [Pl. II. 7.]	A B Y Δ H Torch and quiver crossed.
46		Æ ·65	Head of Artemis r.	VBA Eagle standing r.; in front, pilei of Dioskuri.
47		Æ ·55	Head of Artemis r., laur.: border of dots.	ABY Eagle standing r.; in front, star. [Pl. II. 8.]
48		Æ ·7	Bust of Artemis, laur.: three-quarter face toward l.: border of dots.	A B Y Δ H Lyre. [Pl. II. 9.]

* Cp. Imhoof, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 621, no. 194 f.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Second and First Centuries B.C. (*After* B.C. 196.)	
			SILVER.	
			Bust of Artemis r., draped, wearing stephane, and necklace; hair tied in bunch behind; bow and quiver at shoulder: border of dots.	ΔΗ / ΑΒΥ ΝΩΝ Eagle r., wings open: whole in laurel-wreath.
49	247·9	Æ 1·3	(spread fabric.)	in ex., ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ to r., pilei of Dioskuri.
50	254·8	Æ 1·05		„ ΑΝΑΞΑΓΟΡΟΥ to r., thyrsos.
51	251·8	Æ 1·1	[Pl. II. 10.]	„ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ to r., bull r. on branch.
52	256·1	Æ 1·25	(spread fabric.) [Pl. II. 11.]	„ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑ ΝΟΥ to r., palm-branch (inscr. ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ).
53	256·2	Æ 1·2		„ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑ ΝΟΥ to r., thunderbolt.
54	254·5	Æ 1·2	(wears earring.)	„ ΛΕΩΝΙΠ ΠΟΥ to r., star.
55	247·2	Æ 1·15		„ ΜΕΝΟΙΤΙΟΥ to r., star (inscr. ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ)
56	249·	Æ 1·1	[Pl. II. 12.]	„ ΞΑΝΘΙΠΠΟΥ to r., dolphin on trident (inscr. ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ)
57	258·5	Æ 1·2	(wears earring.) [Pl. II. 13.]	„ ΦΕΡΕΝΙ ΚΟΥ to r., bee.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		Nero.	
58	Æ ·55	ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ Head of young Nero l., bare. [Pl. III. 1.]	A Y / B Lyre.
		Hadrian.	
59	Æ ·6	ΑΔΡΙΑΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡ Head of Hadrian r.	B A / Y Δ Statue resembling Ephesian Artemis.
		Septimius Severus.	
60	Æ 1·5	AVKAIACЄΠTIMIOC CЄOVHPOC ΠЄPT IN Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠIAPXΦABAΠP OKΛOV ABVΔH Leander amid waves swimming r., towards tower (the lighthouse of Sestus), in which stands Hero l., holding out lighted lamp.* [Pl. III. 2.]
61	Æ 1·35	AVKAIACЄΠTIMIOC CЄOVHPOC ΠЄPT IN Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	APXΦAΠP OKΛ OV ABVΔHN Young Dionysos, holding thyrsos in r., riding r. on lion. [Pl. III. 3.]
		Severus Alexander.	
62	Æ ·9	AVKMAVCA ΛЄIAN ΔPOC Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ABVΔH NΩN Poseidon, wearing chlamys over shoulder, standing r., with l. foot on rock (or prow); in r., trident, in l., dolphin.

* This subject is also represented on the coins of Sestus (Brit. Mus. Cat., *Tauric Chers.*, &c., p. 200, no. 18; Von Sallet, *Beschreibung*, I, p. 274, no. 46). On some specimens, Eros is seen flying, holding a torch (*Das königl. Münzkabinet*, no. 884, Abydus; Von Sallet, *Beschreibung*, I., p. 274, no. 46, Sestus). Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, II., p. 479) compares Statius, *Sylv.* I., 2, 87.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
63	Æ ·85	AVKMAV AΛЄΞANΔ PO Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AB VΔH NΩN Temple seen from front and side: in doorway, statue. [Pl. III. 4.]
64	Æ ·75	. . . . CALЄXA (legend blundered and partly obscure). Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	A B V Δ H N Ω N Two stags' heads placed back to back.* [Pl. III. 5.]

* A similar type on other coins of Abydos has been described as "two bulls' heads" (Millingen, *Ancient Coins*, p. 68, pl. v., 6; Mion., Sup. v., p. 504, no. 51). The heads on the present coin seem to be those of stags, the type thus relating to Artemis, the goddess worshipped at Abydus.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ALEXANDRIA TROAS.	
		Circ. B.C. 300.	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΛΕΞ Apollo Smintheus, in himation, with quiver at shoulder, standing r.; in outstretched r., patera; in l., bow; in front, at his feet, mouse.
1	Æ ·55	[Pl. III. 6.]	
2	Æ ·5		
3	Æ ·6		
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝ Horse feeding r.; in front, ΔΡΕΩΝ two palm-branches.
4	Æ ·8	countermark, lyre. [Pl. III. 7.]	beneath, K; in ex., ear of corn (?).
5	Æ ·7	„ „ [Pl. III. 8.]	(ΑΛΕΞΑΝ) beneath, K; in ex., ear (or grain) of corn.
6	Æ ·6	[Harwood, *Pop. et urb.*, Pl. I. 13.]	(ΑΛΕΞΑΝ) beneath, K; in ex., ear (or grain) of corn.
		Third and Second Centuries B.C.	
		[For Seleucid silver coins attributed to the mint of Alexandria Troas, B.C. 261—246, see "Introduction," *supra*.]	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Apollo l., laur.	[Α]ΛΕΞΑΝ Horse l., feeding; in ex., thunderbolt.
7	Æ ·75	[Pl. III. 9.]	beneath horse, grain of corn?

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
8	Æ ·45	[Pl. III. 10.]	(ΑΛΕ) beneath horse, monogram.
9	Æ ·4		(„) „ „ wreath.
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΛΕ Horse r., feeding; in ex., thunderbolt.
10	Æ ·45	[Pl. III. 11.]	beneath horse, monogram?
11	Æ ·45		„ „ wreath.
12	Æ ·45		„ „ grain of corn?
13	Æ ·25	[Pl. III. 12.]	(no thunderbolt) beneath horse, star.
14	Æ ·45		(„ „) „ „ serpent?
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝ Horse l., feeding; in ex., thunderbolt.
15	Æ ·65		beneath, sword in sheath (?).
16	Æ ·65	[Pl. III. 13.]	„
17	Æ ·7		„ „ and star.
18	Æ ·65	(border of dots.) [Pl. III. 14.]	„ monogram (border of dots).
19	Æ ·7	(„ „)	„ „ („ „).
20	Æ ·65	(„ „)	„ „ („ „).
21	Æ ·65	(„ „)	„

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		After B.C. 189.	
		Second and First Centuries B.C.	
		SILVER.	
		[For Alexandrine coins of the 2nd cent. B.C., see "Introduction," and Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 923-924.]	
		Head of Apollo l., laur.	In ex., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ and magistrate's name; at sides, ΑΠΟ ΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΙΜΙΘΕΩΣ; in field l., ΑΕ. Apollo Smintheus, in himation, with quiver at shoulder, standing r.; in outstretched r. patera; in l., bow and arrow.
22	Æ 1·3	(wt. 250 grains.) [Pl. IV. 1.]	in ex., [Λ]ΥΣΑΓΟΡΟΥ; to r., ΡΠΓ (= year 183*).
23	Æ 1·2	(,, 257·6 ,,) [Pl. IV. 2.]	in ex., [Σ]ΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟΥ; to r., ΣΛΕ (= year 235).
24	Æ 1·1	(,, 256·1 ,,)	in ex., ΕΡΜΟΚΡΕΟΝΤΟΣ; in ex., ΣΛΕ (= year 236).
		BRONZE.	
		Lyre: border of dots.	A Λ E Ξ Tripod: border of dots.
25	Æ ·35		
26	Æ ·35		
27	Æ ·35		

* As to the date of this coin and of nos. 23 and 24, see "Introduction" under "Alexandria Troas." On the earliest tetradrachms of this class, those of years '137' and '141' (*Rev. Num.*, n.s. iv., 1859, p. 115, pl. iii. 3; Leake, *Num. Hell.*, "As. Gr.," p. 5), the monogram ΑΕ does not appear, and instead of the magistrate's name written in full, are two names in monogram. ΑΕ has been explained as an abbreviation of the town-name (ΑΛΕ), though it is curious that on the same coin the name should also be written at full length (ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ). With the inscr. ΙΜΙΘΕΩΣ on the coins compare the same form in a lapidary inscription referred to by Pullan in *Antiquities of Ionia*, part iv., p. 41

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
28	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo l., laur., within laurel-wreath.	ΑΛΕΞ Tripod.
		Bust of Apollo, facing, laur.	Α ΛΕ ΞΑ Ν Lyre: whole in laurel-wreath.
29	Æ ·7	[Pl. IV. 3.]	beneath lyre, ΡΠ
30	Æ ·75	[Harwood, *Pop. et Urb.*, Pl. I. 12.]	,, ,,
31	Æ ·75		,, Ν ; to r., star.
32	Æ ·8	countermark, head of Apollo (or Artemis) r.	,, ΡΠ (?), countermark, horse's head r.
33	Æ ·7	countermark, star.	
34	Æ ·9	three countermarks, head of Apollo (or Artemis) r.; mouse r.?; lyre.	(ΑΛΕ ΞΑΝ)
35	Æ ·85		(,,) beneath lyre, caduceus.
36	Æ ·85	[Pl. IV. 4.]	(,,) ,, ,, ,,

Colonial Coinage.

(*a.* Without names of Emperors.)

GOLD.

Time of Caracalla.

37	*N* ·4	Head of Hercules r., beardless, wearing lion's skin. (Weight, 23·2 grains.)	[ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ?] Horse r., feeding.*

* This specimen is much worn, and the inscription is illegible, though the head of Hercules and the horse are sufficiently clear. It should be compared with a gold piece in the French collection published by Mionnet (ii., p. 639, no. 64; Lenormant in *Rev. Num.*, 1856, p. 41, pl. i. 10; Brandis, p. 409), and re-described by Imhoof-Blumer (*Monn. gr.*, p. 465, no. 36) as follows:—"El. 10^{m} Gr. 2, 32. Tête diadémée d'Alexandre le Grand? à dr. *rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ au-dessus d'un cheval, à g. broutant un épi." Imhoof places this piece among the "Uncertain of Asia

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		BRONZE.	
		Caracalla—Gallienus.	
		CO ALEXTRO Turreted female bust r. (Alexandria Troas personified): behind, vexillum inscribed CO AV	COLAVG TROAD Apollo Smintheus, in himation, with quiver at shoulder, standing r., holding in r. patera over flaming tripod; in l., bow.
38	Æ 1·1	(struck on large flan.)	
39	Æ ·9	(ALEXTRO)	[Pl. IV. 5.]
40	Æ ·8	CO ALEXTRO Turreted bust of Alexandria Troas r.; behind, vexillum inscribed CO AV	COL [AVG] TRO Statue of Apollo Smintheus facing; in l., bow; r. holds patera outstretched over a flaming tripod, beside which stands r. a bearded male figure, wearing toga and holding in r. branch? [Pl. IV. 6.]
41	Æ ·85	CO ALEXTRO Turreted bust of Alexandria Troas r.; behind, vexillum inscribed CO AV	CO L AV TROAD Herdsman, in short chiton, chlamys and hunting boots, holding in l. pedum, standing l., with r. hand upraised before cavern surmounted by statue of Apollo Smintheus holding bow and patera; within cavern, a similar statue lying flat; behind herdsman, a bull* runs r., looking back.

Minor," and (on the analogy of other specimens) assigns it to the period of Caracalla. (Cp. the gold coins of Macedonia, 3rd cent. A.D., in Brit. Mus. Cat. *Macedon*, p. 21.) Our British Museum piece would appear to belong to the same period. The chief reason for attributing it to Alexandria Troas is the presence of the feeding horse, but I may also notice that it was purchased (from M. S. Sava in 1880) with 27 coins, most of which were of the Troad. The specimen is pierced, and may have been worn as an amulet like other gold pieces of the same class (cp. Lenormant, *La monnaie dans l'ant.*, i., p. 39 ff). Cp. also Babelon, *Rev. Num.*, 1885, p. 28.

* See note on no. 80 *infra*, and cp. no. 94; Pl. v. 14, *infra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
42	Æ ·75	CO LTROA Turreted bust of Alexandria Troas r.; behind, vexillum inscribed CO / AV	COL AVTRO Male figure (the Genius of Alexandria Troas), wearing himation, standing l.; in r., statue of Apollo Smintheus; in l., cornucopiae.* [Pl. IV. 7.]
43	Æ ·9	AVG ALEXTRO Turreted bust of Alexandria Troas r.; behind, vexillum inscribed AV / CO [Pl. IV. 8.]	C OLAVG TROA Apollo naked, standing l., r. foot rests on pedestal; in r. hand, branch; l. hand rests on hip; behind, tree.†
44	Æ ·5	COL Branch of laurel (?), with fillet attached. [Pl. IV. 9.]	TRO Raven r., feeding from altar.‡
		(Inscr.) Turreted bust of Alexandria Troas r.; behind, vexillum inscribed CO / AV	(Inscr.) Horse feeding r.
45	Æ ·8	CO ALEXTRO	COLAVG TROA
46	Æ ·9	[COL?] ALEXTRO (CO / AV obscure).	„ „
47	Æ ·95	CO LTROA (struck on thick flan).§	COLAVG TRO

* Compare no. 66 *infra*, and a colonial coin of Parium, Brit. Mus. Cat. *Mysia*, p. 106, no. 108.

† Cp. no. 121 *infra*.

‡ Originally published in *Num. Chron.*, n.s. xiii., p. 123.

§ This specimen is of brass, and about double the thickness of the ordinary coins of Alexandria Troas. It has the appearance of what in modern numismatics is called a *pied-fort* or *trial-piece*, and was probably never intended for circulation. Compare also no. 38 *supra*. We may find instances of similar trial-pieces at Apamea in Phrygia (specimens in Brit. Mus.), and at Heraclea in Bithynia (Brit. Mus. Cat., *Pontus*, &c., p. 145, no. 46). Various ancient coins struck in *lead* doubtless belong to the same category; for example, a specimen described in B. M. Cat., *Pontus*, &c., p. 48, no. 4, with the types of the gold staters of Asander, King of Bosporus.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
48	Æ ·85	CO LTROA (CO / AV obscure). [Pl. IV. 10.]	COLAVG TRO
49	Æ ·85	AV COTRO (CO / AL ? on vexillum).	,, ,,
50	Æ ·8	CO TROAD (AV / AL on vexillum).	,, ,,
51	Æ ·8	CO LTROA (AV / CO ? on vexillum). [Pl. IV. 11.]	[COL AVG ?] TROA (behind horse, tree).
52	Æ ·85	CO ALEXTRO Turreted bust of Alexandria Troas r.; behind, vexillum inscribed CO / [AL ?] [Pl. IV. 12.]	CO L[AVG ?] TRO Horse feeding r.; behind, tree; beside horse, herdsman, in chlamys, holding in r. pedum, stands r., looking downwards.
		(Inscr.) Turreted bust of Alexandria Troas r.; behind, vexillum inscribed CO / AV	(Inscr.) Eagle r., holding bull's head in talons.
53	Æ ·8	AL EXTRO	CO L AV TR
54	Æ ·8	AV COTRO [Pl. v. 1.]	CO L AV TRO
55	Æ ·8	CO TROA	,, ,, ,,
56	Æ ·8	CO LTROA	CO A V TRO
57	Æ ·8	CO TROAD	[COL ?A]VGTROA (Eagle facing, head l.)

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		(Inscr.) Turreted bust of Alexandria Troas r.; behind, vexillum inscribed CO AV	(Inscr.) Wolf r. and Twins.
58	Æ ·85	AL EXATRO	COLAVG TRO
59	Æ ·8	AV COTRO	,, ,,
60	Æ ·8	CO LTRO (on vexillum, AV CO?)	,, ,,
61	Æ ·8	COL TROAD (on vexillum, AV CO)	,, ,, [Pl. v. 2.]
		(*b.* With names of Emperors.)	
		Commodus.	
62	Æ ·9	COM MOD (rest of inscr. obscure). Bust of young Commodus r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; head bare.	COLAVG TROA Statue of Apollo Smintheus standing r., on pedestal; wears himation, with quiver at shoulder; in r., patera; in l., bow.*
63	Æ 1·	COMMODVS ANTO NINVSA Bust of Commodus r., laur.; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	COLAVG TROAS Statue of Apollo Smintheus r.; in front, flaming altar; near altar, tree. [Pl. v. 3.]
64	Æ ·9	IMPCAIMAVR COM MODAVG Bust of Commodus r., laur.; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVG TROAD (inscr. partly obscure). Statue of Apollo Smintheus facing; r. hand holding patera outstretched over a flaming tripod, beside which stands r. a bearded male figure, draped, and holding sceptre. [Pl. v. 4]

* This is the almost invariable representation of Apollo Smintheus on the coins of Alexandria Troas under the Empire.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
65	Æ ·9	IMP CAIMAVCOM M Head of Commodus r., laur.	COLAV G TROAD The Sminthion* seen from side and front; on the steps in front, statue of Apollo Smintheus r. and tripod. [Pl. v. 5.]
66	Æ ·9	IMPCAIMAVR COM MODAVG Bust of young Commodus r., laur.; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	GENCO L AVGTROA Male figure (the Genius of Alexandria Troas), wearing himation, standing l.; in r., statue of Apollo Smintheus; in l., cornucopiae. [Pl. v. 6.]
		COMMODVS ANTO NINVSA Bust of Commodus r., laur.; wears paludamentum and cuirass. [Pl. v. 7.]	COL AVG TR OAD Horse feeding r., beneath feet, grass; behind, tree: beside horse, herdsman in chlamys, holding in r. pedum, stands r., looking downwards.
67	Æ 1·	same die as no. 63.	
68	Æ ·95	(IMPCAIMAVR COM MODAVG) (Commodus, young.)	(COL AVG TRO AD)
69	Æ ·8	IMPCAIMAVR COM MODAVG Bust of young Commodus r., laur.; wears paludamentum and cuirass. (Same die as no. 68.)	COLAVGTROA Horse feeding r.
		IMPCAIMAVR COM MODAVG Bust of young Commodus r., laur.; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVGTRO AD Eagle r., holding bull's head in talons.
70	Æ ·9	same die as no. 68.	

* The existing remains of the Sminthion are described by Mr. Pullan in *Antiquities of Ionia*, part iv., p. 41 ff. The temple was Ionic octastyle, and "the date of the best parts of the structure probably falls within the century preceding Alexander the Great."

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
71	Æ 1·	(COMMODVS for CO MMOD AVG) (head; without paludamentum and cuirass.)	
72	Æ ·9		(COL AVG TROA D)
73	Æ ·9	(COMMODOCAESA VG FIL GERMSAR; without laurel-wreath.)	(COLA V GT ROA) type l.
74	Æ ·95	IMPCAIMAVR CO MMOAVG Bust of young Commodus r., laur.; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	[COL] AVG TROA Drunken Hercules r., leaning l. arm on shoulder of Pan, who stands l. facing him: a bearded Satyr who is behind Hercules supports him with both arms, and another Satyr on the left grasps his right hand.* [Pl. v. 8.]
		IMPCAIMAVR COM MODVS Bust of young Commodus r., laur.; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVG TROAD Wolf r. and Twins.
75	Æ 1·		
76	Æ ·9	(IMPCAIMAVR COM MODAVG: head.)	
77	Æ 1·	(inscr. obscure.)	

* On the type see Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, pp. 624, 625; cp. Roscher, *Lexikon der Myth.*, i., p. 2249, "Herakles im bakchischen Kreis."

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		IMPCAIMAVR COM MODAVG Head of Commodus r., laur.	COLAVG TROAD Statue of Marsyas* l. on base, naked; r. hand raised; with l. holds wine-skin, which rests on his shoulder: wears hunting-boots.
78	Æ 1·	same die as no. 76. [Pl. v. 9.]	
79	Æ 1·	(bust, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.)	(same die as no. 78.)
		Crispina.	
80	Æ ·9	CRISPINA AVGVSTA Bust of Crispina r.	[COL AVG T]ROAD Herdsman in short chiton, chlamys and hunting-boots, holding in l. pedum, standing l., with r. hand upraised before cavern surmounted by statue of Apollo Smintheus; within cavern, a similar statue lying flat; behind herdsman, a bull† runs r., looking back.
		Caracalla.	
		(Inscr.) Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	(Inscr.) Emperor on horse riding l., r. hand raised towards statue of Apollo Smintheus facing him.
81	Æ ·9	ANTONIN VSPIVS AV (young bust).	COL ALEXAN AVG
82	Æ ·95	MAVRE ANTONIN OC (*sic*).	COL ALE X D AVG

* A reproduction of the statue of Marsyas in the Forum at Rome; see as to this type and its occurrence on Roman colonial coins, Jordan, *Marsyas auf dem Forum in Rom*, Berlin, 1883.

† Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, in his account of similar coins (*Griech. Münzen*, p. 623) describes the animal as a horse, bridled. On this specimen, a bull appears to be represented, and on the well-preserved coin described *infra*, no. 94, the animal is clearly a bull.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
83	Æ ·9	M·AV ANTONIN AV	COL ALEX A AVG
84	Æ ·95	MAVRELA NTONIN (head). [Pl. v. 10.]	COLA LE X AN DAVG
85	Æ ·95	(same die as no. 84.)	COL ALEXAN D AVG
86	Æ ·85	MAVRELANTO NI NVS .. Head of Caracalla r., laur.	COL AV TROAD Statue of Apollo Smintheus r. [Pl. v. 11.]
87	Æ ·55	IMPCMAV ANTON IN Bust of young Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVG TRO Tripod.
		(Inscr.) Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	(Inscr.) Statue of Apollo Smintheus r.; in front, flaming tripod.
88	Æ 1·	ANTONINVS PIVS AVGV (young bust).	COL AVG [T]ROA [Pl. v. 12.]
89	Æ ·9	M·AV ANTONIN AV (same die as no. 83).	COLAL EXANAVG
90	Æ 1·	MAVRE ANTONINV ...	COLA LEXANAVG
91	Æ ·9	MAVANTONI NVS PIVSAV	COLALE XAAVG
92	Æ 1·	MAVRELAN TONI NVS Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass ornamented with gorgoneion.	COLAVGT ROA Statue of Apollo Smintheus facing; r. hand holding patera outstretched over a flaming tripod, round which is coiled a serpent. [Pl. v. 13.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
93	Æ ·9	M·AVANTO NINVS PIVS AV Head of Caracalla r., laur.	COLAVG TROA The Emperor, in military dress, standing l., holding in l. spear, and in r. patera stretched over flaming tripod (round which is coiled a serpent) placed before statue of Apollo Smintheus r.: in field, above, eagle r., holding bull's head in talons.
94	Æ ·95	M·AVAN TONINVS Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass ornamented with gorgoneion.	CO L AV TROAD Herdsman, in short chiton, chlamys and hunting-boots, holding in l. pedum, standing l., with r. hand upraised before cavern surmounted by statue of Apollo Smintheus; within cavern, a similar statue lying flat; behind herdsman, a bull runs r., looking back. [Pl. v. 14.]
95	Æ ·9	MAVRELA NTONI Head of Caracalla r., laur.	C O L A VGTR Horse feeding r.; behind, tree; beside horse, herdsman in chlamys, holding pedum, stands r., looking downwards.
96	Æ ·9	ANTONINVS PIVS AVGV Bust of young Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVG TROA Horse feeding r.
97	Æ ·9	(MAVANTONI NVS PIVSAV older bust.) Same die as no. 91.	(COLALEX AV[G?])
		(Inscr.) Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	(Inscr.) Eagle r., holding bull's head in talons.
98	Æ ·9	MANTONI NVSPI VS	COLALEXAND AVG

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
99	Æ ·95	MAVRE ANTONIN ?	COLAL EXAND AVG
100	Æ ·95	MAVRANTONI NV SPIVS[AV ?] (head).	[COL]AL EXAND AV[G] (Same die as no. 99.)
101	Æ ·9	MAVRELAN TONIN (head).	COL AVGTR OA
		MAVANTO NINV... Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLA V GTROA Drunken Hercules r., leaning l. arm on shoulder of Pan, who stands l. facing him; a bearded Satyr, who is behind Hercules, supports him with both arms, and another Satyr on the left grasps his right hand.
102	Æ ·95		
103	Æ ·9	(MAVR ANTON ....)	(AVG &c., inscr. obscure.)
104	Æ ·9	MAVRELAN TONI NVS Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass ornamented with gorgoneion. (Same die as no. 92.)	COL AVG TROAD Hercules l., struggling with Antaeus, whom he raises from the ground.
105	Æ 1·	MAVRAN TONINVS Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVG TROAD Hercules standing r., resting on club held in l.
		MAVRE LANTO Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVG TROAD Wolf r. and Twins.
106	Æ 1·05	(without paludamentum.)	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
107	Æ ·95	(Inscr. obscure.)	(COL ALEXA AVG type l.)
108	Æ ·9	(ANTONIN VSPIVS AV Young bust.) Same die as no. 81.	(COLALEX AVG)
109	Æ ·95	MAVANTONINV SP IVSAV Head of Caracalla r., laur.	COLAVG TROAD Statue of Marsyas r. on base, naked; r. hand raised; with l. holds wine-skin, which rests on his shoulder; wears hunting-boots.
		Geta.	
110	Æ ·9	IMPCAIPO SEGET AS Bust of young Geta r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	CO LAV G TROAD Apollo naked, standing l.; r. foot rests on pedestal; in r. hand, branch; l. hand rests on hip. [Pl. v. 15.]
111	Æ ·6	IMPCPO SEGETAS Bust of young Geta r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVG TRO Tripod.
		Julia Paula.	
112	Æ ·85	IVLIACORNE LIAP AVLA Bust of Julia Paula r.	COLAL EXAVG Statue of Apollo Smintheus r.; in front, flaming tripod.
		Severus Alexander.	
113	Æ ·8	IMPCMSEVALEXAN DE Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur.	COLAL TROA Statue of Apollo Smintheus r. [Pl. v. 16.]
		(Inscr.) Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur.; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	(Inscr.) Statue of Apollo Smintheus r.; in front, flaming tripod.
114	Æ ·95	[IM?]SEALEX ANDE RAV	COLAL A VGTROA

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
115	Æ 1·	IMPMAVSAL EXAN DRV	COL AL AVGTRO A
116	Æ ·95	IM·SE·ALE XANDE RAV (head).	COL·AL·A VG·TRO· [Pl. v. 17.]
117	Æ ·85	IMP.SEVER ALEXAN D. . AVG (head).	COLALA VGTRO (type l.)
		MAVSEAL EXANDRV Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLA LE AV TROAD The Sminthion seen from side and front; on the steps in front, statue of Apollo r. and tripod.
118	Æ ·9		[Pl. v. 18.]
119	Æ ·9	(. . AVSAL EXAND RV)	(COL A L AV TRO)
120	Æ ·95	(IMSALE XANDER AV head.)	(COL ALE AV TRO) [Pl. vi. 1.]
121	Æ 1·	IMMAVƧEA EXAND ER (*sic*) Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	TRO ACAV(G?) A Apollo naked, standing l.; r. foot rests on pedestal; in r. hand, branch; l. hand rests on hip; before him, raven looking back.* [Pl. vi. 2.]
		IMƧEVAAE XANDRO Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVG TRO Tripod.
122	Æ ·5		
123	Æ ·6	(ALE XANDR)	COLA V G[TR]O [Pl. vi. 3.]
124	Æ ·6	(,,)	(COLA V GTRO)

* The same type occurs at Apollonia ad Rhyndacum: see Wroth, B.M. Catal. *Mysia*, p. 12, *note*, and cp. *ib.* p. 51, no. 238 (Cyzicus): cp. no. 43 *supra*, and no. 139 *infra*

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		(Inscr.) Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	(Inscr.) Horse feeding r.
125	Æ ·9	IMSEALEX ANDRV AV	COLALE TROA
126	Æ ·95	ALEX ANDRVS	C . . . . . TROA
127	Æ·9	MAVSEAL EXAND RV (same die as no. 118).	COLALEX AN TROAD
128	Æ ·95	IMSALE XANDER AV (bust undraped).	COLALAVG TRO
129	Æ ·8	MAVRSEVERALEXA NDRVS AVG (bust undraped).	COLAL TROA
130	Æ 1·	IMPSEVALE XANDE RAVG Bust of Sev. Alexander l., laur., wearing cuirass; holds in r. spear; in l., shield ornamented with gorgoneion.	COLAV GTROA Drunken Hercules r., leaning l. arm on shoulder of Pan, who stands l. facing him: a bearded Satyr who is behind Hercules supports him with both arms, and another Satyr on the left grasps his right hand. [Pl. VI. 4.]
		(Inscr.) Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	(Inscr.) Wolf r. and Twins.
131	Æ ·95	(MAVS?) ALEXAN DRV	COL ALEX TRO
132	Æ ·95	IM SEAL EXANDE RAV (bust undraped).	COL ALAV TRO
133	Æ ·95	IMAVSEVAL EXAN DRV	AVAXAND TROAC (*sic*)

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
147	Æ ·9	(IMPVIBITRIBGALL VSAV)	(COLAVG TROAD type r.)
		Volusian.	
148	Æ ·8	IMPCVIBIAFINIOLV SSIANV Bust of Volusian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COL (AVG?) TROAD Hexastyle temple (the Sminthion), within which, statue of Apollo Smintheus facing; r. hand holding patera outstretched over a flaming tripod. [Pl. VI. 9.]
149	Æ ·85	IMPCVIBIAFINIOLV SSIANV Bust of Volusian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Pl. VI. 10.]	COL AVGO TRO The Emperor, in military dress, standing l., holding in l. spear, and in r. patera stretched over flaming tripod (round which is coiled a serpent) placed before statue of Apollo Smintheus r.: in field, above, eagle r., holding bull's head in talons.
150	Æ ·85	IMPCVIBIAFINIOLV SSIANV Bust of Volusian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. (Same die as no. 149.)	COLAVGO TROA Horse feeding r.
151	Æ ·85	IMPVIBIAFIVOLVSS IAN Bust of Volusian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COL AVG TROA Horse feeding r.; beside horse, herdsman, in chlamys, holding in r. pedum, standing r.
152	Æ ·85	IMPVIBIAFIVOLVSS IAN Bust of Volusian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. (Same die as no. 151.)	COLAVG TROAD Hercules naked, standing r., resting on club held in l.; lion's skin on club. [Pl. VI. 11.]
153	Æ ·9	IMPVIBIAFIVOLVSS IAN Bust of Volusian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLAVGO TROA Wolf r. and Twins.
154	Æ ·85	IMPCVIBIAFINIOVO LVSS Bust of Volusian r.	COLAVG TROAD Statue of Marsyas r.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Valerian I.	
155	Æ ·85	IMPLICIN VALER IA Bust of Valerian I. r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLAVG TROAD Figure of Apollo Smintheus r.
156	Æ ·9	IM[PLIC]VALERIAN VSAVG Bust of Valerian I. r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	CO L A V G TRO Emperor on horse riding l., r. hand raised towards statue of Apollo Smintheus before him.
		(Inscr.) Bust of Valerian I. r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	(Inscr.) Horse feeding r.
157	Æ ·9	IMPLICVALERIANV SA	COLAVGO TRO
158	Æ ·85	IMPLICINVALERIAN	COLAVG TRO
159	Æ ·75	IMPLICIN[I]VALERI ANV	COLAVG TRO
160	Æ ·8	IMPLIC VALERIANV SA	COLAVG TRO
161	Æ ·8	IMPLICINI VALERIA NV (same die as no. 159).	COLAV TRO (behind horse, tree).
162	Æ ·8	IMPLICI VALERIAN Bust of Valerian I. r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	C OL [AVG?] TRO Horse feeding r.; beside horse, herdsman in chlamys, holding in r. pedum, standing r. [Pl. VI. 12.]
163	Æ ·8	IMPLICVALERIANV SA Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. (Same die as no. 157.)	COLAV G [TRO?] Eagle facing, head l., holding bull's head in talons.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
164	Æ ·7	IMPLICIVALER . . Head of Valerian r., laur.	AVG TRO Eagle r., holding bull's heads in talons.
		IMPLICVALERIANVSAVGVS Bust of Valerian I. r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLA V G TROA Drunken Hercules, Pan, and two Satyrs (as on no. 130).
165	Æ ·9		[Pl. VI. 13.]
166	Æ ·95	(A for AVGVS)	
		IMPLIC VALERIA Bust of Valerian I. r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLAVG TRO Wolf r. and Twins.
167	Æ ·75		
168	Æ ·8	(IMPLIC VALERIAN VSAV)	(COLAV TRO)
		Gallienus.	
169	Æ ·85	IMPPLICIN GALLIE NV Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLAVG TROA Statue of Apollo Smintheus r.; in front, flaming tripod.
		(Inscr.) Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	(Inscr.) Horse feeding r.
170	Æ ·8	IMPLICINGALLIEN	COLAVGO TRO [Pl. VI. 14.]
171	Æ ·8	IMPPLICINGALLIE NV	COLAVGO TROA

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
172	Æ ·8	IMPLIC . . . . . IEN	COLAVG TRO
173	Æ ·85	IMPLICINGALLIENV	COLAVG TRO
174	Æ ·8	IMPLICINGALLIENV Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLA TRO Horse feeding r.; behind, tree. [Pl. VI. 15.]
175	Æ ·75	IMPLICINGALLIENV Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	C OL AV TRO Horse feeding r.; beside horse, herdsman, in chlamys, holding in r. pedum, standing r.
176	Æ ·75		
177	Æ ·8	IMPLICINGALLIENV Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	CO AVG TRO Eagle r., holding bull's head in talons.
178	Æ ·8		(COL for CO)
179	Æ ·85	(IMPGALLIENVSA without paludamentum and cuirass.)	
180	Æ ·75		(COLA VGTROA Eagle facing, head l.) [Pl. VI. 16.]
181	Æ ·8		(COLA VGTROA Eagle facing, head l.)
182	Æ ·85	IMPLICINGALLIEN Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLAVGO TROAD Figure of Marsyas r.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
183	Æ ·85	IMPCLICINGALLIEN Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COL TRO Hercules standing r.; holds in l. lion's skin and club.
184	Æ ·8	IMPLICINGALLIEN Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	COLAVG TRO Wolf r. and Twins.
		IMPGALLIENV Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	TROA Turreted female bust (Alexandria Troas personified) r.; behind, vexillum inscribed AV CO
185	Æ 1·		
186	Æ ·95	(Inscr. blundered?)	[Pl. VI. 17.]
187	Æ ·95	(„ „)	
		Salonina.	
188	Æ ·9	AVRCORN ƧALONI NA Bust of Salonina r.	COLAVG TRO Wolf r. and Twins. [Pl. VI. 18.]
189	Æ ·9	AVRCORN ƧALONI NA Bust of Salonina r.	COLAVG TROA Horse feeding r. [Pl. VI. 19.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ANTANDRUS.	
		Circ. B.C. 420—400.	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·55	Female head r. (Artemis Astyrene?); hair rolled and bound with crossed cord; wears earring and necklace. [Pl. VII. 1.]	ANT / A / N Goat r., l. fore-foot raised, standing before fir-tree: whole in incuse square. (Wt. 40·3 grains.)
		Circ. B.C. 400-284.	
		SILVER.	
2	Æ ·45	Female head r. (Artemis Astyrene?); hair rolled and bound with crossed cord; wears earring and necklace. [Pl. VII. 2.]	[A]NTA[N] Goat r.; above, bunch of grapes: traces of incuse square. (Wt. 18·3 grains.)*
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	ANTAN Lion's head r.
3	Æ ·75	[Pl. VII. 3.]	beneath, bunch of grapes.
4	Æ ·7		„ „ „
5	Æ ·75	[Harwood, *Pop. et Urb.*, pl. VII. 3.]	„ „ „
6	Æ ·55	[Pl. VII. 4.]	„ ivy-leaf.

* *Circ.* B.C. 400: little later in style than no. 1.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	Æ ·6		beneath, ivy-leaf.
8	Æ ·45	[Pl. VII. 5.]	in field r., bunch of grapes.
		Imperial Coinage.	
		(*a.* Without name of Emperor.)	
		Time of Sept. Severus?	
9	Æ ·55	Youthful bust r., draped (Artemis?). [Pl. VII. 6.]	ANTAN ΔPIΩN Goat l.
		(*b.* With heads of Emperors.)	
		Antoninus Pius.	
10	Æ ·7	AVKA . . . . . * Head of Antoninus Pius r., bare.	ANTAN ΔPEΩN Asklepios standing, looking l.; in r., snake-encircled staff.
		M. Aurelius.	
11	Æ ·7	AV . . . . . POCKAI CAP Head of young Aurelius r., bare. [Pl. VII. 7.]	ANTAN ΔPEΩN Apollo standing facing, holding in r. plectrum, in l. lyre; wears chlamys.
		Faustina Junior.	
12	Æ ·75	ΦAVCTEI NACEBA Bust of Faustina jun. r.	ANTAN [ΔPEΩ]N Hephaistos standing l., wearing exomis; in l., hammer; r. hand extended. [Pl. VII. 8.]

* Inscr. partly obscure. A similar specimen published in *Num. Chron.*, vi., p. 147, no. 5, is described as reading AY·K·A·ANTΩNEINOC

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Commodus.	
13	Æ ·7	.VKAI KOMOΔO C Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ANTAN ΔPIΩN Asklepios standing facing, looking l.; in r., snake-encircled staff.
		Sept. Severus.	
14	Æ ·75	AVKΛCЄΠ CЄOVHP OCΠ Head of Sept. Severus r., laur.	ANTAN ΔPIΩN Asklepios standing facing, looking l.; in r., snake-encircled staff.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ASSUS.	
			Circ. B.C. 479—*circ.* B.C. 450.	
			SILVER.	
1	55·2	*Æ* ·55	Griffin recumbent l.; r. forepaw raised: linear border.	Lion's head r.: incuse square.* [Pl. VII. 9.]
			Griffin recumbent r.; l. forepaw raised: border of dots.	Lion's head r.: incuse square.*
2	23·9	*Æ* ·4		
3	12·7	*Æ* ·4		
			Circ. B.C. 450—400.	
			[To the latter part of this period belong the following coins: *α. obv.* Head of Athena l., wearing helmet ornamented with griffin. *rev.* AΣΣIO Archaic simulacrum of standing divinity (Athena ?) r.; arms extended; fillet (?) hanging from arm. *Æ* Size ·9. Wt. about 232 grains. Electrotype in Brit. Mus. taken from the original, which was formerly in the Whittall Collection. (See Head, *Hist. num.*, p. 448; Imhoof, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 611.) *β. obv.* Head of Athena l., helmeted. *rev.* AΣΣ O ON (*sic*) Lion's head l.: incuse square. *Æ* Size ·5. Wt. 47·5 grains. Weber Coll. (*Num. Chron.* 1892, p. 203; pl. xvi. 13).]	
			Circ. B.C. 400—*circ.* B.C. 241.	
			SILVER.	
4	35·5	*Æ* ·6	Head of Athena l., wearing crested helmet wreathed with olive. [Pl. VII. 10.]	AΣ ΣI ON Bull's head facing on l., ear of corn.

* Cp. the coin in Fox, *Engravings of unedited or rare Greek Coins*, Part ii., pl. ii., no. 22, inscribed A. No. 1 was purchased at the Thomas Sale, 1844, lot 2971; nos. 2, 3, were acquired from a resident at Smyrna.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	44·4	Æ ·6		on l., bunch of grapes.
6	40·6	Æ ·55	(type r.)	
7	23·8	Æ ·5	Head of Athena l., wearing crested helmet wreathed with olive. [Pl. VII. 11.]	AΣ ΣI Bull's head facing; on r., ear of corn.
			BRONZE.	
			Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet.	AΣ ΣI Bull's head facing.
8		Æ ·4		above, APTA
9		Æ ·4	[Pl. VII. 12.]	above, lion's head r.
			Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet wreathed with olive.	AΣΣI Griffin recumbent l.
10		Æ ·85	[Pl. VII. 13.]	beneath, bee.
11		Æ ·85		„ tripod.
12		Æ ·8		„ bird (swan?) r.
13		Æ ·45	[Pl. VII. 14.]	
14		Æ ·45		
15		Æ ·6		
16		Æ ·65		beneath, bird (swan?) flying l.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	Æ ·6		beneath, bunch of grapes.
18	Æ ·55	[Pl. VII. 15.]	„ ear of corn.
19	Æ ·6		„ „
20	Æ ·55		„ „
21	Æ ·45		„ bunch of grapes.
22	Æ ·4		„ ear of corn.
		Head of Athena, three-quarter face towards r.; wearing crested helmet, wreathed with olive.	ΑΣΣΙ Griffin standing l.; l. fore-leg raised.
23	Æ ·75	countermark, owl. [Pl. VII. 16.]	in front, star; beneath, helmeted head of Athena l.?

After B.C. 133.

[Alexandrine silver coins? see Müller, nos. 928—931.]

Imperial Coinage.

Augustus.

24	Æ ·75	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r.	ΑΣΣΙ Head of Athena r., helmeted.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Commodus.	
25	Æ ·9	AVKΛAI KOMOΔOC Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	KPINAK IΔHC ACCIΩ Altar, on which coiled serpent.* [Pl. VII. 17.]

* Cp. Mion., ii., p. 524, no. 63.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		BIRYTIS.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.*	
		Beardless male head l. (one of the Kabiri or of the Dioskuri ?), wearing pileus: on each side of head, star.	B I P Y Club: whole in laurel-wreath.†
1	Æ ·75	[Pl. VIII. 1.]	
2	Æ ·75	[Pl. VIII. 2.]	
3	Æ ·7	(stars not seen.)	
4	Æ ·5	[Pl. VIII. 3.]	
5	Æ ·45	(without stars.)	
		Bearded male head l. (one of the Kabiri ?), wearing pileus.	B I P Y Club: whole in laurel-wreath.
6	Æ ·45	[Pl. VIII. 4.]	
7	Æ ·45		

* H. P. Borrell (*MS. Cat.* in Brit. Mus., p. 97), Brandis (p. 411), and Head (*Hist. num.*, p. 470) attribute an electrum coin to Birytis with *obv.* Young male head in pileus between two stars, *rev.* Female head. Specimens of this coin are in the British Museum, and are described *infra* under Lesbos, and figured in Pl. XXXIV. 12, 13, but I hesitate to separate them from the other electrum pieces of the large and varied "Lesbian" class.

† No. 1, from the collection of C. G. Huber (Sale Cat., London, 1862, lot 541), was found in the Troad. No. 3 is from the collection of H. P. Borrell, who states (*MS. Cat.*, p. 97) that he and others had acquired coins of these types in the Troad.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Bearded male head r. (one of the Kabiri ?), wearing pileus.	B I PY Triskelis of three crescents : plain border.*
8	Æ ·4	[Pl. VIII. 5.]	
9	Æ ·4		

* A coin of these types described in Mion., Sup. v., p. 550, no. 362, was procured in the Troad.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CEBREN.	
			Sixth Century B.C.	
			SILVER.*	
1	217·2	Æ ·85	Head of ram r.	Rude quadripartite incuse square.
			Circ. B.C. 500—*circ.* B.C. 400.	
			SILVER.	
			Head of ram l.	Quadripartite incuse square, two divisions of which are raised.
2	29·6	Æ ·5	[Pl. VIII. 6.]	
3	18·7	Æ ·4	(type r.) [Pl. VIII. 7.]	
4	12·1	Æ ·3		
5	8·6	Æ ·3	(type r.) [Pl. VIII. 8.]	(incuse square of rude form.)
6	4·4	Æ ·2	(„)	(„ „ „)

* Brandis (pp. 389, 411, 416) attributes to Cebren various electrum coins having the types of a ram's head and two rams' heads, but the attribution seems very doubtful. With regard to the silver coins assigned in this *Catalogue* to Cebren, the attribution only of nos. 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 can be considered as certain, the attribution of the other specimens (which from their provenance are certainly Asiatic) being probable though conjectural. I have not ventured to include certain silver coins having on the obverse a ram's head, and on the reverse the gorgoneion (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1886, p. 255, no. 8; *ib.* 1889, p. 258, no. 29), a calf's head (*N. C.* 1886, p. 255, no. 7), a lion's head (*N. C.* 1890, p. 237, no. 29), and griffin's head (*Ib.* 29 *bis*, 30), chiefly because these specimens seem to interrupt the series of Cebrenian (or supposed Cebrenian) coins which have merely an incuse square (without type) on the reverse.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KEBRE Head of ram r.: on truncation, row of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square, two divisions of which are slightly raised.
7	19·3	Æ ·4	[Pl. VIII. 9.]*	
8	17·	Æ ·4	[Pl. VIII. 10.]	
9	16·5	Æ ·4	(inscr. not visible.)	
10	13·7	Æ ·4	Head of ram l.: on truncation, row of dots. [Pl. VIII. 11.]	Quadripartite incuse square, irregularly divided.
			[Ǝ?]И ЯЄƎ Ж Forepart of ram r.: on truncation, row of dots.†	Quadripartite incuse square.
11	9·	Æ ·35	[Pl. VIII. 12.]	
12	8·	Æ ·35	(only Ж ? visible.)	

Circ. B.C. 400—*circ.* B.C. 310.

SILVER.

13	10·5	Æ ·4	KEBPHИI Two rams' heads, downwards; between them, floral ornament: on truncations, rows of dots. [Pl. VIII. 13.]	Quadripartite incuse square, two divisions of which are partly filled up.

* From the Ivanoff collection; Sale *Catalogue*, London, 1863, lot 228.

† With the inscription cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Z. f. N.*, iii., p. 308, no. 5; pl. viii. 15.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	5·2	Æ ·35	Youthful male head r. (Apollo ?)* [Pl. VIII. 14.]	Head of ram r.
15	3·1	Æ ·25	Ram's head l.: on truncation, row of dots.	Kantharos within circular incuse.
			BRONZE.	
			Two rams' heads, downwards; between them, floral ornament: on truncations, rows of dots.	Æ (no type.)
16		Æ ·4	[Pl. VIII. 15.]	
17		Æ ·35		
			Youthful male head l., wearing Persian tiara, tied under chin and bound with laurel-wreath.	Æ (no type.)
18		Æ ·35	[Pl. VIII. 16.]	
19		Æ ·35		
20		Æ ·35		
21		Æ ·4		
22		Æ ·4		

* This coin (acquired by the British Museum in 1868) was procured by Sir C. T. Newton in 1856, together with a number of coins chiefly of Western Asia Minor and Lesbos. I find it classed in the Museum trays to Cebren, to which town the types would be suitable. The attribution must, however, be regarded as doubtful, more especially as the specimen bears considerable resemblance to the small silver coins that Dr. J. P. Six assigns to Audymon, King of Salamis in Cyprus (*Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 256; pl. xvii. 10-12; cp. Babelon, *Perses achéménides*, p. cxx.).

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	K Head of ram r.
23	Æ ·4		
24	Æ ·4	[Pl. VIII. 17.]	
25	Æ ·4		
26	Æ ·4		
27	Æ ·4		
28	Æ ·35		
29	Æ ·35		
30	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laur.; beneath, eagle r. [Pl. VIII. 18.]	∃K Head of ram r.
		K E Head of Apollo r., laur.	Head of ram r.
31	Æ ·8	[Pl. VIII. 19.]	beneath, eagle r.
32	Æ ·75		„ „
33	Æ ·75		„ „
34	Æ ·8		„ race-torch.
35	Æ ·6	[Pl. VIII. 20.] (without KE)	(„ K E and eagle r.)
36	Æ ·6	(„)	(„ „ „ „)

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ANTIOCHIA. [CEBREN.]	
		BRONZE.	
		(Struck at Cebren, restored *circ.* B.C. 310—280? under the name of Antiochia.*)	
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	ANTIOXEΩN Head of ram r.
37	Æ ·65	(countermark, bucranium).	beneath, eagle r. [Pl. VIII. 21.]
38	Æ ·65	[Pl. VIII. 22.]	„ trident r.
39	Æ ·4	[Pl. VIII. 23.]	ANTIO XEΩN
40	Æ ·35		ANTIO beneath, trident ?

* See "Introduction," *supra*, under "Cebren."

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COLONE.	
		Circ. B.C. 400—*circ.* B.C. 310.	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet.	K O Λ Ω N A Ω N Star of eight rays.*
1	Æ ·8		
2	Æ ·65	[Pl. IX. 1.]	
3	Æ ·45		
4	Æ ·45		
5	Æ ·4	(type 1.) [Pl. IX. 2.]	
6	Æ ·4	(,,)	

* No. 3, procured for the British Museum in 1854 by Sir C. T. Newton, was found in the Troad. Nos. 4 and 6 were purchased in 1868 of Mr. R. P. Pullan, together with other Greek coins, chiefly of the Troad and Ionia. No. 5 was obtained from Mr. A. J. Lawson of Smyrna. The attribution of coins of this type to Colone in the Troad is due to Mr. H. P. Borrell, *Num. Chron.*, VI., p. 137 and p. 193.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		DARDANUS.	
		7th and 6th Centuries B.C.?	
		(For electrum and silver coins sometimes attributed to Dardanus, see "Introduction," *supra*, "Dardanus.")	
		5th Century B.C.	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·75	Naked male figure, with double-plume (?) head-dress, riding on horse l.: r. hand holds rein; l. rests on horse's back: border of dots.* [Pl. IX. 3.]	ΔΑΡ Cock l.; above, ⊤H : whole in incuse square. (Wt. 72·7 grains.)
		4th Century B.C.	
		SILVER.	
2	Æ ·6	Horseman, wearing chiton, chlamys and petasos, on horse galloping r.; r. hand raised. [Pl. IX. 4.]	ΔΑΡ [Γ]ΛΑΥΚΕΤΑΣ Cock r.: in field r., ear of corn. (Wt. 38·5 grains.)
		BRONZE.	
		Horseman, wearing chiton, chlamys and petasos, on horse galloping r.; r. hand raised.	ΔΑΡ Cock r.
3	Æ ·8		above, smaller cock r.
4	Æ ·85	[Pl. IX. 5.]	in front, Athena Promachos r. with spear and shield.
5	Æ ·6	beneath, ΦΙΛΟ ΚΡΑ and owl. [Pl. IX. 6.]	([Δ]ΑΡΔΑΝ) in front, Athena Promachos r. with spear and shield; above her head, star.

* With the type, compare Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 262, no. 170.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	Æ ·65	beneath, monogram and owl.	(ΔΑΡΔ) in front, Athena Promachos r. with spear and shield; above her head, star?
7	Æ ·7	„ thunderbolt: border of dots. [Pl. IX. 7.]	(ΔΑΡΔΑ) in front, Athena Promachos r. with spear and shield; above her head, star.
		Horseman, wearing chiton, chlamys and petasos, on horse galloping r.; r. hand raised.	ΔΑΡ Cock r.
8	Æ ·5		
9	Æ ·45		behind, star.
10	Æ ·45	[Pl. IX. 8.]	behind, race-torch.
11	Æ ·4		„ „
12	Æ ·35		(ΔΑ Ρ)
13	Æ ·5		(type I.)
14	Æ ·45		([Δ] ΑΡ) (type I.)
15	Æ ·5	[Pl. IX. 9.]	(cock r., looking back.)
16	Æ ·5		(„ „): border of dots.
17	Æ ·35	Cock l. [Pl. IX. 10.]	⋖ Ρ Δ within linear border.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Horseman, wearing chiton, chlamys and petasos, on horse galloping r.; r. hand raised.	ΔΑΡΔΑ Cock r. in fighting attitude; beneath, ear of corn r.
18	Æ ·65		(ΔΑΡ)
19	Æ ·6	beneath, thunderbolt.	(Harwood, *Pop. et urb. sel. num.*, pl. II. 21.)
20	Æ ·6	„ „ [Pl. IX. 11.]	
21	Æ ·7	„ ?	(ΔΑΡ) (without ear of corn.)
22	Æ ·55	„ ?	(„ „)
		Second Century (?) B.C.	
		Bearded male head r. (Zeus?).	ΔΑΡ Horseman, wearing chiton, chlamys and petasos, on horse galloping r.
23	Æ ·65	[Pl. IX. 12.]	
24	Æ ·65		
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		Augustus.	
25	Æ ·55	Head of Augustus r.	ΔΑΡ Horseman riding r.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Julia Domna.	
26	Æ ·9	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ CЄΒΑCΤΗ Bust of J. Domna r. [Pl. IX. 13.]	ΔΑΡΔΑΝΙ ΩΝ ΡΟΔΙΟC (in ex.) Bearded male figure (the River Rhodios), wearing himation over lower limbs, reclining l.; in r., plant; l. arm rests on urn from which water flows.*
27	Æ ·75	ΙΟΥΔΟΜ ΝΑ CЄΒΑC Bust of J. Domna r.	ΔΑ ΡΔΑΝΙΩΝ Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis.† [Pl. IX. 14.]
		Geta.	
28	Æ 1·05	ΠCЄΠΤΙ ΓЄΤΑC ΚΑΙ Bust of Geta r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; head bare.	ΔΑΡΔΑ ΝΙΩΝ Ganymede, wearing Phrygian cap, chlamys and hunting boots, holding in l. pedum, borne away by eagle flying l.‡ [Pl. X. 1.]
		ΠCЄΠΤΙΜ ΓЄΤΑCΚ ΑΙ Bust of Geta r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; head bare.	ΔΑΡ ΔΑΝΙΩΝ Aeneas, naked, advancing towards r., looking back; with r. hand he leads Ascanius; on his l. arm he carries Anchises, who, muffled in a himation, sits facing.§
29	Æ 1·		[Pl. X. 2.]
30	Æ 1·1		

* On the River Rhodios, see H. G. Lolling in *Mittheilungen des deutschen arch. Inst. in Athen*, 1881, p. 219.

† Purchased at the Thomas sale (1844), lot 2128.

‡ A similar type occurs on coins of Ilium (see *Zeit. f. Num.*, xvii., p. 9, no. 2; pl. i. 15 (Loebbecke Coll.), and cp. *infra*, "Ilium," Pl. xii. 4). It is doubtful, from our specimen, if Ganymede holds a bow in his right hand as described by Loebbecke and others. On the relation of this type to other ancient representations of the subject (the bronze statue of Leochares, &c.), see Overbeck, *Griech. Kunstmythologie*, ii., p. 529.

§ Prof. Percy Gardner (*Types*, p. 79, pl. xv. 7, and *Num. Chron.*, 1886, p. 256; pl. xi. 6) describes the figure carried by Aeneas as the archaic simulacrum of a divinity seated on a throne. The analogy of other representations of the flight of Aeneas on coins (Ilium, *infra*, Pl. xii. 2; Scepsis, *infra*, Mamaea) and other monuments (*e.g.* Roscher, *Lexikon*, i., p. 163) renders it more likely that Anchises is intended. The object described by Prof. Gardner as the back of the throne or seat appears to me to be only the edge of the himation passing over the head of the figure.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GARGARA.	
			Circ. B.C. 420—400.	
			SILVER.	
1	48·4	Æ ·6	Youthful male head r., bare (Apollo?). [Pl. x. 3.]	ΓΑΡΓ Bull l., feeding: whole in incuse square.
2	22·2	Æ ·45	Youthful male head r., bare (Apollo?). [Pl. x. 4.]	ΓΑΡ Horse galloping r.: whole in incuse square.
			Circ. B.C. 400—284.	
			SILVER.	
			Youthful male head r., laur. (Apollo).	ΓΑΡΓ Bull l., feeding: traces of incuse square.
3	46·	Æ ·6	[Pl. x. 5.]	
4	41·8	Æ ·55		(incuse square not visible.)
			BRONZE.	
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΓΑΡ Horse galloping r.
5		Æ ·7	[Pl. x. 6.]	beneath, thunderbolt.
6		Æ ·75		„ bunch of grapes.
7		Æ ·65		
8		Æ ·65	[Pl. x. 7.]	beneath, ear of corn?
9		Æ ·6		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	Æ ·6		beneath, race-torch.
11	Æ ·5		,, club.
12	Æ ·35		
13	Æ ·35		
14	Æ ·35	[Pl. x. 8.]	beneath, bunch of grapes.

After circ. B.C. 133.

BRONZE.

15	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	ΓΑΡ Horse l.; r. fore-leg raised: above, ?

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		GENTINUS.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
1	Æ ·6	Female head r.; hair rolled (Artemis ?). [Pl. x. 9.]	Γ E N Bee; in field l., palm tree.*
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	Γ E N T Bee: whole in laurel-wreath.
2	Æ ·65	[Pl. x. 10.]	beneath bee, star.
3	Æ ·6	[Pl. x. 11.]	

* This coin was purchased in 1849 of Baron Prokesch-Osten.—The female head on another coin of Gentinus wears a mural crown (Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, iii., p. 311; pl. viii. 16). Perhaps Artemis (cp. the reverse-type) as tutelary divinity of Gentinus is the divinity represented.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		GERGIS.	
		Circ. B.C. 400—350.	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·35	Female head (the Sibyl Herophile), laureate, three-quarter face towards r. [Pl. x. 12.]	ΓΕΡ Sphinx seated r. (Wt. 6·2 grains.)
		BRONZE.	
2	Æ ·35	Female head (the Sibyl Herophile), laur., three-quarter face towards r.	ΓΕΡ Sphinx seated r.
3	Æ ·35	[Pl. x. 13.]	inscr. ?
4	Æ ·35	(head three-quarter face towards l.)	(type l.: inscr. not visible.)
		Circ. B.C. 350—241.	
		BRONZE.	
5	Æ ·65	Female head (the Sibyl Herophile), wearing laurel-wreath and necklace, three-quarter face towards r. [Pl. x. 14.]	ΓΕΡ Sphinx seated r.; in ex., ear of corn.
6	Æ ·65		
7	Æ ·65	[Pl. x. 15.]	
8	Æ ·65		
9	Æ ·5		(without ear of corn.)

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		HAMAXITUS.	
		Circ. B.C. 400—*circ.* B.C. 310.	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Apollo l., laur.	AMA ΞΙ Lyre.*
1	Æ ·65	[Pl. XI. 1.]	
2	Æ ·7		
3	Æ ·55	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. XI. 2.]	AMAΞΙ Apollo Smintheus, wearing himation and quiver, standing r.; in outstretched r., patera; in l., bow; in field r., M†

* No. 1 was published in the *Num. Chron.*, vi., p. 197, by Mr. H. P. Borrell, who in the MS. Catalogue of his collection states that it was brought to him "from a village in the neighbourhood of Mylasa in Caria, in 1826."

† Purchased in 1849 of Prokesch-Osten. Mionnet, Sup. v., p. 548, no. 357 (followed by Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 472), describes a similar coin in the Palin collection as having a figure of Athena Ilias on the reverse; but Millingen (*Sylloge*, p. 66, pl. ii. 40) is certainly right in calling the figure Apollo Smintheus (cp. Borrell, *Num. Chron.*, vi., 197).

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ILIUM.	
		Circ. B.C. 300—250.	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·55	Head of Athena l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet. [Pl. XI. 3.]	ΙΛΙ Athena Ilias, wearing polus and long chiton, standing l.; in l., distaff (ἠλακάτη); in r., spear, filleted, supported on shoulder; in field l., A/ and owl.* [Wt. 32·2 grains.]
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	ΙΛΙ Athena Ilias, wearing polus, veil and long chiton, standing l.; in l., distaff; in r., spear, filleted, supported on shoulder.
2	Æ ·75	[Pl. XI. 4.]	in front, owl?
3	Æ ·5	[Pl. XI. 5.]	„ owl.
4	Æ ·55		„ star.
5	Æ ·7		„ owl?
6	Æ ·85	[Pl. XI. 6.]	
		Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet; border of dots.	ΙΛΙ Athena Ilias, wearing polus, veil and long chiton, standing l.; in l., distaff; in r., spear, filleted, supported on shoulder.
7	Æ ·7	[Pl. XI. 7.]	in field l., olive-branch.
8	Æ ·75		
9	Æ ·75	[Harwood, *Pop. et Urb.*, pl. III. 13.]	

* Published in *Num. Chron.*, 3rd ser., vi. p. 257.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Second and First Centuries B.C. (*after* 189 B.C.).	
			SILVER.	
			Head of Athena r., wearing Athenian helmet, crested and laureate.	ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Athena Ilias, wearing polus and chiton with diplois, standing r.; in l., distaff; in r., spear, filleted, supported on shoulder.
10	256·	Æ 1·45	[Pl. XI. 8.]	(ΑΘΗΝΑΣ for ΑΘΗΝΑΣ) in field, ΚΛΕ ΩΝΟΣ; in ex., ΞΩΙΛΟΥ; to l., caduceus; to r., owl: double-struck.
11	255·7	Æ 1·25	[Pl. XI. 9.]	in ex., ΑΓΑΘΟΥ ΤΟΥΜΗΝΟΦ.*; to l., 𐤀; to r., palm-branch.†
12	242·7	Æ 1·15	(wears necklace.)	(Α for A in inscr.); in ex., ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟΣΤΟ[Υ] ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟ[Σ] to l., 𐤌; to r., Pegasos drinking. [Pl. XI. 10.]
13	250·6	Æ 1·15	(„ „) [Pl. XI. 11.]	(Α for A in inscr.); in ex., ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟΣΤΟΥ ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟΣ to l., 𐤌; to r., fly.‡

* A similar coin described by Mionnet, ii., p. 657, no. 185, has the inscr., ΑΓΑΘΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΥ.

† This coin and nos. 12 and 13, are of a lumpier fabric and of ruder style than no. 10.

‡ For a tetradrachm of Antiochus III. (B.C. 222-187) with the symbol Athena Ilias, supposed by Prof. Percy Gardner to be the mint-mark of Ilium, see Brit. Mus. Cat. *Seleucid Kings*, p. 25, no. 10.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		First Century B.C. *and time of Augustus?*	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Athena r., helmeted: border of dots.	ΙΛΙ Athena Ilias standing r.; in l., distaff; in r., spear supported on shoulder; in front, ear of corn: whole in wreath of olive.
14	Æ ·7		
15	Æ ·7	[Harwood, *Pop. et Urb.*, pl. III. 14.]	
		Head of Athena, helmeted, three-quarter face towards l.	ΙΛΙ Athena Ilias standing r.; in l., distaff; in r., spear supported on shoulder.
16	Æ ·55		in front, monogram (⛧ ?).
17	Æ ·5		„ ⛧*
18	Æ ·55	(type towards r.) [Pl. XII. 1.]	„ „
19	Æ ·5	(„ „) countermark, oinochoe.	countermark, fly (or bee?).
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		(*a.* Without names of Emperors.)	
		Hadrian†—Commodus (A.D. 117—192)?	
20	Æ ·85	ΙΛΙ Bust of Athena l., wearing helmet, and aegis from which serpent issues; on shoulder, spear. [Pl. XII. 2.]	Aeneas, wearing cuirass, advancing towards r.; with r. hand he leads Ascanius; on his l. arm he carries Anchises, who, muffled in a himation, sits facing.

* With the monogram, cp. no. 28 *infra*, bearing the head of Augustus.

† For coins probably of the time of Augustus, but without his head, see *supra*, nos. 16-19.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
21	Æ ·65	ΙΛΙ Bust of Athena r., helmeted.	ϵ K Hector, naked, helmeted, standing r., looking back; in r., spear; in l., sword.
22	Æ ·6	(ΙΛΙ)	(inscr. obscure.)
23	Æ ·6	(ΙΛΙ ϵ ΩΝ)	(inscr. obscure, ϵKTOP?)*
		ΙΛΙ Wolf l. and Twins.	ϵK KTΩP (*sic*) Hector, wearing helmet and cuirass, advancing l.; r. hand extended; in l., spear and shield.
24	Æ ·8	[Pl. XII. 3.]	
25	Æ ·85	countermark, gorgoneion.	
26	Æ ·85	[Harwood, *Pop. et Urb.*, pl. III. 15.]	countermark, gorgoneion.
27	Æ ·6	ΘϵAP Ω ΩMH (*sic*) Female bust r., turreted (Roma). [Pl. XII. 4.]	ΙΛΙ Ganymede, naked, borne away by eagle flying r.; in his r., pedum.†

(*b.* With heads and names of Emperors.)

Augustus.

28	Æ ·55	Head of Augustus r., bare. [Pl. XII. 5.]	ΙΛΙ Aeneas advancing l., carrying Anchises on his l. arm; in field r., ♈

* Cp. Mionnet, ii., p. 659, no. 201.

† See note on Ganymede, "Dardanus," p. 51, *supra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Head of Augustus l., bare.	ΙΛΙ Head of Athena l., helmeted.
29	Æ ·55		beneath, ΔΗΜΗ*
30	Æ ·65		,, ,, ?
		ΙΛΙ Head of Augustus r., bare.	Owl standing facing.
31	Æ ·55		to l., ⚜; to r., 𐤌
32	Æ ·5		,, ,,
33	Æ ·55		,, ,,
		ΙΛΙ Bust of Athena r., helmeted.	ΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΟ Σ Augustus in pontifical dress standing l., holding in r. simpulum.
34	Æ ·75		[Pl. XII. 6.]
35	Æ ·75		
36	Æ ·7		(ΣΕΒΑΣ Τ ΟΣ) countermark, star.
		Caligula.	
37	Æ 1·1	[ΓΑΙΟ]CΚΑΙCΑΡ[ΘΕ] ΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ ΩΡ CΕΒΑCΤΟΙ Head of Caligula r. facing radiate head of Augustus: heads resting on support.	ΘΕΑΡΩΜΗ ΙΕΡΑ[CΥΝ]ΚΛ ΗΤΟC ΙΛΙ Bust of Roma r., turreted, facing (female) head of the Senate; between them, statue of Athena facing; Athena wears helmet, aegis, chiton with diplois, and holds in r. spear, in l. shield.† [Pl. XII. 7.]

* A similar specimen in Imhoof, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 627, reads ΔΗΜΗΤ

† For similar specimens, see Mion., ii., p. 660, no. 206; Sup., tom. v., p. 559, no. 411.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Claudius.	
38	Æ 1·	ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΚΑΙC A[P] Head of Claudius r., bare.	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΘΕΟC ΙΛΙ Head of Augustus r., radiate; in field r., statue of Athena facing.
39	Æ ·75	ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΚΑΙ CΑΡ Claudius in pontifical dress standing l., holding in r. patera, in l. sceptre.	ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ ΙΛΙ Antonia seated l., holding in r. patera.
		Claudius and Britannicus.	
		ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟCΚΛ ΑΟΥ ΔΙΟCCΕΒΑCΤΟC* Head of Claudius r., bare.	ΤΙΚΛΑΥΔΙΟCCΕΒΑCΤΟΥ ΥΙ ΟC ΙΛΙ Head of Britannicus r., bare; in front, sceptre surmounted (by owl?).
40	Æ ·8		
41	Æ ·75		
		Nero and Britannicus.	
42	Æ ·9	ΝΕΡΩΝ ΒΡΕΤΑΝ ΚΑΙC Busts of Nero and Britannicus facing one another; heads bare.	CΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟC ΙΛΙΕΩΝ River-god Skamander, bearded, reclining l., himation over lower limbs; in r., reed; in l., cornucopiae; l. rests on urn.
		Nero and Poppaea.	
43	Æ ·95	ΝΕΡ ΚΑΙCΑΡ[ΠΟΠΠ ΑΙΑ?]CΕΒΑCΤΗ Busts of Nero and Poppaea facing one another; heads bare: (countermark, gorgoneion).	Ι ΑΙ Statue of Athena standing l., helmeted, and wearing chiton with diplois; holds in r., spear; l. on shield: whole in olive-wreath.

* Inscr. partly obscure. Cp. Mion., Sup. v., p. 560, no 414.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Galba.	
		ΓΑΛΒΑ CVNΚΛΗΤ OC Busts of Galba and the Senate, facing one another.	I ΛI Statue of Athena, helmeted and wearing chiton with diplois, standing l.; holds in r. spear; l. on shield: whole in olive-wreath.*
44	Æ ·85	countermark, gorgoneion.	
45	Æ ·9		
		Vespasian, with Titus and Domitian.	
46	Æ ·8	[AVTOKCEBAC?] [O] VECΠACIAN[OC?] Head of Vespasian r., laur.	[TITωKAICAPI?]ΔOMITIANω KAICAP† I Λ I Heads of Titus and Domitian, both laureate, facing one another; between them, statue of Athena, helmeted and wearing chiton with diplois, standing facing; in r., spear; l. on shield.
		Hadrian.	
		AVTKAICEBTPAIAN ONAΔPIANO Bust of Hadrian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ΘEAPωM H IEPCVNΚΛΗΤ OC IΛI Busts of Roma and the Senate facing one another; between them, statue of Athena, helmeted and wearing chiton with diplois, standing facing; in r., spear; l. on shield.
47	Æ ·8		
48	Æ ·8	(same dies as no. 47.)	

* Cp. a similar coin in the Imhoof-Blumer Collection, described *Monnaies grecques*, p. 262, no. 171.

† Inscription on obv. and rev. partly obscure; compare the coins published in Mion., ii., p. 661, no. 212; Sup., t. v., p. 561, nos. 416-417; Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 70; Rollin, *Catalogue* (1864), no. 4924.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
49	Æ ·85	AVTKAICЄBTPAIA NOCAΔPIANOC Bust of Hadrian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	IAI ЄKTΩP Hector armed advancing r.; in l., spear and shield; r. hand upraised.
		Antoninus Pius.	
50	Æ 1·	AVKAAΔPIAN ANT ΩNЄINOC Bust of Antoninus Pius r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; head bare.	IAIЄΩN Bust of Athena l., wearing helmet and aegis; spear on shoulder.
		M. Aurelius.	
51	Æ 1·35	AVTKAIMAVPHΛ A NTΩNЄINOC AV Bust of M. Aurelius r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	IAIЄΩN Ganymede wearing Phrygian cap and chlamys, seated r. on rock; his l. hand outstretched, holding patera to the eagle before him; behind eagle, statue of Athena Ilias on column.* [Pl. XII. 8.]
52	Æ ·9	AVKAIMAV ANTΩ NЄIN Head of M. Aurelius r., laur.	CKAMANΔPOC IAIЄΩN River-god Skamander, bearded, reclining l.; himation over lower limbs; in r., reed; l. rests on urn. [Pl. XII. 9.]
		Faustina, jun.	
53	Æ 1·	CЄBAC ΦAVCTINA AVΓ Bust of Faustina jun. r.	IAI EΩ Bull l. suspended from tree before the statue of Athena Ilias r. on pedestal; behind bull, the upper part of a male figure (Ilos) is visible, plunging a knife with his r. hand into the bull's neck. [Pl. XII. 10.]

* Cp. the specimen in *Catal. Gréau*, p. 148, no. 1729. Ganymede offering drink to the eagle is a subject represented on several ancient Reliefs, &c.: see Overbeck, *Griech. Kunstmythologie*, ii., p. 545 ff.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
54	Æ ·8	ΦAVCTЄIN CЄBAC Bust of Faustina jun. r. [Pl. XII. 11.]	IΛIЄΩN Bull l. approaching statue of Athena Ilias on pedestal, holding distaff and spear.
55	Æ ·8	ΦAVCTЄIN CЄBAC Bust of Faustina jun. r.	IΛI ЄΩN Mummiform statue of Athena Ilias, head r.; in r., spear; in l., distaff.
56	Æ 1·	CЄBAC ΦAVCTINA AVΓ Bust of Faustina jun. r.	ЄKT Ω[P]IΛIЄΩN Head of Hector r., helmeted; beardless.
		M. Aurelius and L. Verus.	
57	Æ ·8	[M ?]ANTω[NЄINOC· AV·Λ·?]OVHPOCA V* Busts, laureate, of M. Aurelius and L. Verus, facing one another.	IΛI ЄΩN Mummiform statue of Athena Ilias, head r.; in r., spear; in. l., distaff; at feet, shield. [Pl. XII. 12.]
		L. Verus.	
58	Æ ·85	AV KAIΛOV AVPH ΛI[OC] Bust of L. Verus r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	IΛIЄ ΩN Mummiform statue of Athena Ilias facing, head r.; in r., spear; in l., distaff; at feet, shield.
		Commodus.	
59	Æ ·9	AVKΛAV KOMOΔOC Bust of Commodus r., wearing paludamentum; head bare and beardless.	IΛI Є ΩN Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis. [Pl. XII. 13.]

* Cp. Mion., ii., p. 662, no. 218.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
60	Æ 1·05	AVKAIMAVPH KO MODOC Bust of Commodus r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass; bearded.	IAIЄ ΩN Ilos sacrificing bull before statue of Athena Ilias; goddess holds spear and distaff (as on no. 53).
		AVKAIMAVPH KOM MODOC Bust of Commodus r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass; bearded.	EKTΩP IAIEΩN Hector armed standing in quadriga which he drives r.; in his r., spear; l. holds shield and reins.
61	Æ 1·45		[Pl. XII. 14.]
62	Æ 1·45	countermark, bust of Pallas (same die as no. 61).	(same die as no. 61.)
63	Æ 1·45	(same die as no. 61.) [Pl. XII. 15.]	(Є for E in inscr.: Hector holds in r. spear and shield; in l., Nike.)
64	Æ ·8	AVKAAV KOMODOC Bust of Commodus r., wearing paludamentum; head bare and beardless.	EKTΩP I AIEΩN Hector naked, standing r., looking l.; wears helmet and holds in r. spear; in l., sword. [Pl. XII. 16.]
65	Æ ·95	AVKAIAAV KOMO DOC Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; bearded.	CKAMAND POC IAIEΩN River-god Skamander, bearded, reclining l.; himation over lower limbs; in r., reed; l. rests on urn.
66	Æ ·85	AVKAAV KOMODOC Bust of Commodus r., wearing paludamentum; bare and beardless.	IAIEΩN Wolf r. suckling Twins; above type, eagle.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Crispina.	
		ΚΡΙCΠΙΝΑ CЄΒΑC ΤΗ Bust of Crispina r.	ΙΛ ΙЄΩ Ν Ilos l. sacrificing bull before statue of Athena Ilias (as on no. 60).
67	Æ 1·05	countermark, helmeted bust of Athena r.	
68	Æ 1·05	(ΚΡΙCΠЄΙΝΑ for ΚΡΙC ΠΙΝΑ)	
69	Æ 1·	ΚΡΙCΠΙΝΑ CЄΒΑC ΤΗ Bust of Crispina r.	ΙΛΙЄ ΩΝ Athena, helmeted and draped, standing r.; in r., spear; in l., Nike; behind her, shield.
		ΚΡΙCΠΙΝΑ CЄΒΑC ΤΗ Bust of Crispina r.	ΙΛΙ ЄΩΝ Tyche of Ilium in turreted head-dress and long drapery, standing r., holding in l. distaff, and with r. grasping right hand of an armed figure (the Emperor Commodus?), who stands opposite her with shield before him. [Pl. XIII. 1.]
70	Æ 1·	countermark, helmeted head of Athena r.	
		ΚΡΙCΠЄΙΝΑ CЄΒΑC ΤΗ Bust of Crispina r.	ΙΛΙЄΩΝ Δ ΑΡΔΑΝΟC Dardanos seated l.; in l., sceptre and chlamys; beside him, female figure (Chryse?). [Pl. XIII. 2.]
71	Æ 1·15	counterpart, female bust r. (Empress?)	
		ΚΡΙCΠЄΙΝΑ CЄΒΑC ΤΗ Bust of Crispina r.	ΙΛΙЄΩΝ ΠΡΙΑΜΟC Priam, bearded, seated r. on throne, wearing Phrygian cap and himation; in l., long sceptre.
72	Æ 1·05	(ΚΡΙCΠΙΝΑ for ΚΡΙC ΠЄΙΝΑ) countermark, helmeted head of Athena r.	[Pl. XIII. 3.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
73	Æ 1·05	countermark, helmeted head of Athena r.	[Engraved in Dumersan, *Hauteroche Coll.*, pl. XIII. 8.]
74	Æ 1·1	two countermarks, each with helmeted head of Athena, r.	
		Sept. Severus.	
75	Æ 1·4	AVP CЄΠ CЄO[VHP] OC Π Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass.	[Є]KTΩP IAIЄΩN ΠATPOKAOC (in ex.). Hector, in full armour, standing r. with l. foot on the prostrate naked body of Patroklos, from which he draws out spear; on l. arm of Hektor, shield; in field r., shield of Patroklos.* [Pl. XIII. 4.]
		J. Domna.	
76	Æ 1·	IOVAIA CЄBACTH Bust of J. Domna r. [Pl. XIII. 5.]	IAIЄ ΩN Ilos sacrificing bull before statue of Athena Ilias (as on no. 60).
77	Æ ·75	IOVΔOM NACЄBA Bust of J. Domna r.	IAIЄΩN Bull l. approaching statue of Athena Ilias on pedestal, holding distaff and spear.
78	Æ ·75	IOVΔOM NACЄB Bust of J. Domna r.	IAIЄ ΩN Mummiform statue of Athena Ilias, facing, head r.; in r., spear; in l., spindle and distaff?; at feet, shield. [Pl. XIII. 6.]
		IOVAIA CЄBACTH Bust of J. Domna r.	IAI ЄΩN Athena, helmeted and draped, standing r.; in r., spear; in l., Nike; behind her, shield.
79	Æ 1·1		(IAIЄ ΩN)

* This specimen was first published in *Num. Chron.*, 1868 (p. 326; pl. xi. 2), by Mr. B. V. Head, who refers to Homer, *Il.*, xvi. 862, 863, as illustrating the type.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
80	Æ 1·		
81	Æ ·95		
82	Æ 1·05		(ΙΛΙЄ ΩΝ)
83	Æ 1·	ΙΟVΛΙΑ CЄΒΑCΤΗ Bust of J. Domna r.	ЄΚΤΩΡ [Ι]ΛΙЄ ΩΝ Hector, in cuirass and helmet, advancing r.; in l., shield; r. raised hurling spear. [Pl. XIII. 7.]
		Caracalla.	
84	Æ ·85	AVKMAVP ANTΩNI NOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., bearded; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	[ΙΛΙ] ЄΩΝ Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis.
85	Æ 1·1	AVKAIMAV ANTΩ NINO Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ΙΛΙЄ ΩΝ Athena, wearing chiton with diplois and helmet, standing r.; in r., spear; in l., Nike; behind her, shield.
86	Æ ·8	AVKMAVP ANTΩNI NOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ΙΛΙЄΩ N Bull l. approaching statue of Athena Ilias placed on pedestal, holding distaff and spear.
87	Æ 1·05	AVKAIMAV ANTΩ NINO Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass. (Same die as no. 85.)	ΙΛΙ ЄΩΝ Ι ΛΟC Ilos, wearing himation, standing l. before statue of Athena Ilias placed on pedestal; between Ilos and the statue, lighted altar.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		AVKAIMAV ANTΩN INOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	IΛIEΩN ЄKTΩP Hector, armed, standing l. before statue of Athena Ilias placed on pedestal, which he touches with r. hand; in l., spear and shield.
88	Æ 1·		
89	Æ 1·		[Pl. XIII. 8.]
90	Æ ·95	AVKMAV ΛNTΩNI N C Bust of Caracalla r., laur; bearded; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄKTΩP IΛ I ЄΩN Hector, armed, advancing r.; in l., shield; r. raised hurling spear.
		AVKAIMAVP ANTΩ NINOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄKTΩP IΛIEΩN Hector, armed, advancing r.; in l., shield; r. raised hurling torch at two ships (within which rowers) before him.
91	Æ 1·2	countermark, bust of Athena(?).	
92	Æ 1·1	(bust, bearded.)	[Pl. XIII. 9.]
		AVKAIMAVP ANTΩ NINOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	CKAMANΔPOC IΛIEΩN River-god Skamander, bearded, reclining l.; himation over lower limbs; in r., reed; l. rests on urn.
93	Æ 1·2		
		AVKMAV ANTΩNI NOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	CKAMANΔ POC IΛIEΩN Skamander reclining l., as on no. 93.
94	Æ ·95	countermark, bust of Athena.	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Geta.	
95	Æ ·9	Π·CЄΠΤΙ ΓЄΤΑC·ΚΑΙ Bust of Geta r., beardless; bare; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ΙΛ [Ι] Є ΩΝ Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis.
96	Æ ·9	A VCЄΠ· ΓЄΤΑC ΚΑΙ Similar bust of Geta r.	CΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟ C ΙΛΙЄΩΝ River-god Skamander, bearded, reclining l.; himation over lower limbs; l. rests on urn; in r., reed.
97	Æ ·85	(Π·CЄΠ·ΑΔΡ[Ι·] ΓЄΤ AC Κ[Α])	(CΚΑΜΑΝΔΡ OC) [Pl. XIII. 10.]
		Severus Alexander.	
98	Æ ·7	AVPM··VHΑΛЄΞΑΝΔ POC Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur. beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ΙΛΙЄ ΩΝ Athena, wearing helmet and chiton with diplois, standing l.; in r., Nike; in l., spear; behind her, shield.
		Gordian III.	
99	Æ ·8	AVTΚΜΑΝ ΓΟΡΔΙΑ ΝΟ Bust of Gordian III. r., laur.; beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ΙΛΙЄ ΩΝ Mummiform statue of Athena Ilias, facing, head r.; in r., spear; in l., distaff; at feet, shield.
100	Æ ·7	AVΚΑΙΜΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙ ΑΝΟC Similar bust of Gordian III. r.	ΙΛΙЄΩΝ Hector, armed, in chariot drawn by horses galloping r.; holds spear and shield.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			LAMPONIA.	
			Circ. B.C. 420—400?	
			SILVER.	
			Bearded male head r., bare (Dionysos).	Λ A M Bull's head facing: whole in incuse square.*
1	52·8	Æ ·55	[Pl. XIII. 11.]	
2	29·2	Æ ·45	[Pl. XIII. 12.]	
			Circ. B.C. 400—350.	
			BRONZE.	
3		Æ ·45	Bearded head of Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy. [Pl. XIII. 13.]	ΛA M Bull's head facing; above, kantharos.†

* Coins of this type were first attributed to Lamponia by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Monnaies grecques*, p. 263), on the suggestion of Dr. J. P. Six. Another specimen of no. 1, published by Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 263, no. 172, weighs 3·81 grammes. Dr. Imhoof-Blumer also publishes (*Griech. Münzen*, p. 627, no. 226) an obol (wt. 0·55 grammes) with similar types.

† A similar specimen in the Berlin Museum (Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. grecques*, p. 263, no. 175) has a bunch of grapes above the bull's head.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		NEANDRIA.	
		B.C. 400 (or earlier)—*circ.* B.C. 310.	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·45	Head of Apollo r., laur. (Wt. 28·8 grs.) [Pl. XIV. 1.]	NEAN Horse feeding r.: whole in incuse square.*
2	Æ ·3	Head of Apollo r., laur. (Wt. 7·6 grs.) [Pl. XIV. 2.]	NEA И Ram l.: whole in incuse square.
3	Æ ·3	Crested helmet (?). (Wt. 5·5 grs.) [Pl. XIV. 3.]	NE / AN Corn-grain: whole in circular incuse.
		BRONZE.	
4	Æ ·45	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. XIV. 4.]	NEA[N] Corn-grain and bunch of grapes.
5	Æ ·4	(without laurel-wreath ?)	
6	Æ ·4	Youthful male head r. (Apollo ?).	NE AN Corn-grain.
7	Æ ·45	Head of Apollo l., laur.	N E A N Corn-grain: pellets between letters.

* This specimen, formerly in the Bank Collection, was purchased in 1824, at a village near Mount Olympus, by Mr. H. P. Borrell, who published it in *Num. Chron.*, vi., p. 198.

No	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	NEAN Horse feeding r.; in ex., corn-grain.
8	Æ ·8	[Pl. XIV. 5.]	
9	Æ ·8		
10	Æ ·8		
11	Æ ·65		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		OPHRYNIUM.	
		Circ. B.C. 350—300.	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·45	Bearded male head (Hector?), facing, wearing helmet with triple crest; cheek-pieces raised. [Pl. XIV. 6.]	ΦPYNEΩN Naked youth riding r.; in r., branch.* (Wt. 20·7 grains.)
		BRONZE.	
		Bearded male head (Hector?), three-quarter face, towards l., wearing helmet with triple crest; cheek-pieces raised.	OΦPY Infant Dionysos, naked, kneeling r., holding out in r. bunch of grapes; beneath, ivy-spray.
2	Æ ·75	[Pl. XIV. 7.]	
3	Æ ·75	[Harwood, *Pop. et Urb. sel. Num.*, pl. IV. 16.]	
		Bearded male head (Hector?), three-quarter face towards r., wearing helmet with triple crest; cheek-pieces raised.	OΦPY Infant Dionysos, naked, kneeling r., holding out in r. bunch of grapes.
4	Æ ·5		[Pl. XIV. 8.]
5	Æ ·5	[Pl. XIV. 9.]	
6	Æ ·5		
7	Æ ·5	[Harwood, *op. cit.*, pl. IV. 17.]	

* A specimen with similar types published by Imhoof, *Monnaies grecques*, p. 264, no. 176, weighs 44 grains. The types also occur in bronze; Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 264, no. 177.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Bearded male head r. (Zeus ?).	ΟΦΡΥ Warrior (Hector ?), wearing pointed helmet, advancing l.; in l., oval shield; in r., spear.
8	Æ ·4	[Pl. XIV. 10.]	
9	Æ ·4		(warrior crouching behind shield.)

No.	Metal, Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PIONIA.	
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		(*a.* Without heads of Emperors.)	
		Hadrian—Caracalla.	
1	Æ ·95	[ΙЄΡ] ACVN ΚΑΗΤ OC Bust of the Senate r., youthful.	ЄΠΙΝΙΚΟΜ ΑΧΟV ΚΑΙΝΙΚΑ ΠΙΟΝΙΤ[ΩΝ ?]* Emperor (Hadrian ?) on l. standing facing, crowned by Nike: Emperor wears cuirass; holds in r., spear; in l., sword and paludamentum: Nike holds in r. wreath; in l., palm-branch.
2	Æ ·65	ΠΙΟΝΙΤΩΝ Bust of Athena r., wearing crested helmet.	ЄΠΙ Λ ΟV ΠЄ ΡΚΟV ΠΙΟΝΙ Tetrastyle temple, within which draped figure (Athena ?); in r., shield (?); in l., spear.†
3	Æ ·6	Head of bearded Herakles r.; club at neck.	ΠΙΟΝ[ΙΤ] ΩΝ Lion r.‡

* Νικόμαχος is the name of the local magistrate (στρατηγός: cf. Mion., Sup., t. v., p. 487, no. 1224, and *infra*, no. 6). ΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΑ is descriptive of the type, and stands either for ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC ΝΙΚΑ (= Victoria Cæsaris), or for ΚΑΙCΑΡ—ΝΙΚΑ] (Cæsar—Victoria): cp. Head, Cat., *Ionia*, Ephesus, p. 75, no. 220.

† From the Wigan Collection: published in *Num. Chron.*, n. s., xiii. p. 123, no. 90.

‡ From the Burgon Coll.: probably the specimen described by Sestini, *Lett. di Cont.*, ii., p. 85.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		(*b.* With heads of Emperors.)	
		Hadrian.	
4	Æ ·7	[traces of inscr.] Head of Hadrian r., laur.	ЄΠΙ[NIKOM ?]ΠΙΟΝΙΤΩΝ Herakles, naked, standing facing; in r., club; in l., lion's skin.*
		M. Aurelius.	
5	Æ 1·	AVKAIMAV ANTΩ N[Є]INO[C] Bust of M. Aurelius l., head bare. (Countermark, head of Emperor.)	ΠЄΙΟΝЄ . . . N The Emperor, M. Aurelius, standing facing, head r., crowned by Nike: Emperor wears cuirass; holds in r. spear; in l., sword and paludamentum: Nike holds in r. wreath; in l., palm-branch.†
6	Æ 1·3	[AV]KAIMAVPH AN TΩNEINOC Bust of M. Aurelius r., head bare. (Countermark, head of Emperor.)	ЄΠΙCTPAMAVP POVΦOVΠ ΙΟΝЄ . . Ω N Herakles, naked, standing facing, head l.; in r., club; in l., lion's skin. [Pl. XIV. 11.]

* Purchased by Millingen; probably the specimen described in Mion., Sup., t. v., p. 487, no. 1226; cp. *ib.*, no. 1225.

† Published by Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vi., p. 187, no. 1: obv. incorrectly described.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		SCAMANDRIA.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of nymph Ide r., wreathed with fir?	ΣΚ Α Fir-tree.*
1	Æ ·8	[Pl. XIV. 12.]	on r., boar's head r.
2	Æ ·7	[Pl. XIV. 13.]	(Σ ΚΑ)
3	Æ ·65	countermarks, star and owl.	
		Female head r. (Mountain nymph Ide.†)	Σ Κ / Α Bunch of grapes.
4	Æ ·4	(hair long.) [Pl. XIV. 14.]	(only Σ visible.)
5	Æ ·4	(hair rolled.)	

* Dr. Imhoof-Blumer describes a similar coin in his collection (*Z. f. N.*, i., p. 139, no. 3) as having a laureate head of Apollo. The wreath on our nos. 1, 2 appears rather to be (as Mr. Head has pointed out) of fir than of laurel, and thus may be intended for the nymph Ide.

† Cp. the Æ coin in Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's Collection with ΙΔΗ behind the female head (*Z. f. N.*, i., p. 139, no. 1; pl. iv. 15).

SCEPSIS.

Circ. B.C. 460—400.

SILVER.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	12·2	Æ ·5	Ϟ KA ϒIO*N* Fore-part of horse r.: border of dots. [Pl. xv. 1.]	Fir-tree within square of dots, outside of which is a linear square: the whole in incuse square.
2	11·1	Æ ·45	[Ϟ KAϒI]O*N* Fore-part of horse r. [Pl. xv. 2.]	Ǝ W* Fir-tree within linear square, outside of which is a square of dots: the whole in incuse square.
3	30·7	Æ ·65	ϞK A ϒI ON Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos†) r. [Pl. xv. 3.]	Ǝ W Fir-tree within linear square, outside of which is a square of dots: the whole in incuse square.
4	58·8	Æ ·6	Ϟ KH ϒI ON Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) r. [Pl. xv. 4.]	N Fir-tree within linear square, outside of which is a square of dots: the whole in incuse square.
5	58·7	Æ ·6	Ϟ KH ϒI ON Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) r: border of dots. [Pl. xv. 5.]	Fir-tree between two bunches of grapes within linear square, outside of which is a square of dots: the whole in incuse square.

* As to the explanations that have been given of the meaning of the letters NE and N upon the coins of Scepsis, see the "Introduction," *supra*, under "Scepsis."

† That this is Pegasos and not a sea-horse may be judged from the type of another coin of Scepsis (Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 627, no. 228; pl. viii. 5) with Pegasos represented on it.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			BRONZE.	
6		Æ ·3	Fir-tree within linear square.	⋚ within incuse square.*
7		Æ ·4	Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) r. [Pl. xv. 6.]	Fir-tree within linear square : whole in incuse square.
			Circ. B.C. 400—*circ.* B.C. 310.	
			SILVER.	
8	49·	Æ ·6	Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) r.; body ending in horn. [Pl. xv. 7.]	ΞΚΗ ΥΙ Ω Ν Within linear square, fir-tree, on l. of which, crab; on r., Α : whole in incuse square.†
			BRONZE.	
9		Æ ·35	Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) r.; body ending in horn. [Pl. xv. 8.]	Fir-tree within linear square.‡
			Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) l.; body ending in horn.	Σ Κ Η Fir-tree within linear square.
10		Æ ·8		
11		Æ ·6	(type r.)	

* Purchased in 1868 from Mr. R. P. Pullan, together with other coins, chiefly of Troas and Ionia.

† Published by Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vi., 198 (= Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 265, no. 188): formerly in the Bank of England Collection.

‡ Purchased by the British Museum with no. 6.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) r.; body ending in horn.	Σ K Fir-tree within linear square.
12	Æ ·65		countermark, fore-part of winged horse r.
13	Æ ·65		
		Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) l.; body ending in horn.	Σ K Fir-tree within linear square.
14	Æ ·6		
15	Æ ·6	[Pl. xv. 9.]	
16	Æ ·4		
17	Æ ·5	(border of dots.)	
18	Æ ·5	(„ „)	
		Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) l.; body ending in horn: border of dots.	Σ K H Fir-tree within linear square.
19	Æ ·65	[Pl. xv. 10.]	on l. outside square, cornucopiae.
20	Æ ·65		„ „ thyrsos.
21	Æ ·55	(type r.)	„ „ ear of corn?
		Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) l.; body ending in horn.	Σ KH Fir-tree.
22	Æ ·5	[Pl. xv. 11.]	on r., vase?
23	Æ ·35		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
24	Æ ·4	Head of bearded Dionysos r., wearing kalathos and wreath of ivy.* [Pl. xv. 12.]	Σ K Thyrsos with fillet attached: in field l., bunch of grapes.
		Second or First Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
25	Æ ·7	Head of Dionysos facing, bearded and horned; wears kalathos and wreath of ivy. [Pl. xv. 13.]	Σ KH Eagle r., wings open: whole in oak-wreath.†
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		(*a.* Without head of Emperor.)	
		Time of Sept. Severus and his family.	
26	Æ ·75	CKHYI ΩN Bust of bearded (and horned?) Dionysos r., wearing chiton, kalathos and ivy-wreath; in r., kantharos; in l., pomegranate?	CK I Y I (*sic*) ΔAP Horseman (Emperor) galloping r.; r. hand raised, holding spear.‡ [Pl. xv. 14.]
27	Æ ·8	CKHYI ΩN Bust of bearded (and horned?) Dionysos r., wearing chiton, kalathos and ivy-wreath; in r., kantharos; in l., pomegranate? [Pl. xv. 15.]	CK HY I ΩNΔAP Homonoia standing l.; holding patera in r. over lighted altar; in l., cornucopiae.

* This specimen was purchased in 1880 together with other coins chiefly of the Troad. The details of the obverse type can be better made out on a specimen published by Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 266, no. 196.

† Another specimen is in the Imhoof-Blumer Collection: see *Griech. Münzen*, p. 628, no. 230.

‡ Described in Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 628, no. 231.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		(*b.* With heads of Emperors.)	
		Trajan.	
28	Æ ·8	AVTOKPATO[PNEP TPAI?] Head of Trajan r., laur.	CKH Fore-part of winged horse (Pegasos) r.; horn between wings.*
		Faustina jun.	
29	Æ ·95	ΦAVCTEI CEBACTH Bust of Faustina jun. r.	CKH ΥΙΩΝ Draped female figure (Aphrodite), in chiton and peplos, standing facing looking l.; in r., Nike; in l., sceptre.† [Pl. xv. 16.]
		Commodus.	
30	Æ 1·1	AVKAIMAVPH KOM ODOC Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	[ZEVC EI] ΔAI O CKHΥΙΩN Zeus Ἰδαῖος, wearing himation, standing looking l.; in outstretched r., eagle; in l., sceptre.‡
31	Æ 1·3	AVKAIMAVPH KOM ODOC Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	CKHΥΙΩN ΔAPΔ AN Nike, wearing chiton with diplois, advancing l.; in r., wreath; in l., palm-branch.
		Caracalla.	
32	Æ 1·1	AVKAIMAVP ANTΩ NIN[OC] Bust of Caracalla r., laur., bearded; wearing paludamentum.	[Z]EVCEIΔAIOC CKHΥΙΩN Zeus Ἰδαῖος, wearing himation, standing looking l.; in r., eagle; in l., sceptre. [Pl. xvi. 1.]

* Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 630, no. 287.

† With the type compare Dumersan, *Cat. Allier de Hauteroche*, p. 79; pl. xiii. 14; *Num. Chron.*, vi., p. 198, no. 5; Frœhner, *Médaillons romains*, p. 105, "Venus felix."

‡ Cp. Mion., ii., p. 669, no. 254.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
33	Æ 1·2	AVKAIMAVP ANTΩ NINOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; wearing paludamentum.	CKHΨIΩ NΔAPΔA Bust of bearded (and horned ?) Dionysos r., wearing chiton, kalathos and ivy-wreath; in r., kantharos; in l., flower or fruit.
		Severus Alexander.	
34	Æ 1·25	AVKMAVCAA ЄIAN ΔPOC Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	CKHΨIΩNΔA PΔANIΩN Bust of Dionysos r. (as no. 33). [Pl. XVI. 2.]
		AVKMAVCAA ЄIAN ΔPOC Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	CKH ΨIΩ NΔAPΔ Youthful Dionysos, naked, standing r., looking back; with r. pouring wine from kantharos; l. rests on thyrsos.
35	Æ 1·05		
36	Æ 1·		
37	Æ 1·15	AVKMAVCAA ЄIAN ΔPOC Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	CKHΨIΩ N ΔAP Nike, wearing chiton with diplois, advancing l.; in r., wreath; in l., palm-branch. [Pl. XVI. 3.]
		J. Mamaea.	
38	Æ ·95	IOVΛIA MAMAIA Bust of J. Mamaea r.	CKHΨ IΩNΔAP ΔA Aeneas advancing r., looking back; with his r. hand he leads Ascanius; on his l. arm he carries Anchises. [Pl. XVI. 4.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		SIGEUM.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·65	Head of Athena, three-quarter face towards r., wearing necklace and helmet with triple crest; cheek-pieces raised. [Pl. XVI. 5.]	ΣΙΓΕ Owl facing towards r.; behind, crescent. (Wt. 39·6 grains.)*
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Athena, three-quarter face towards r., wearing necklace and helmet with triple crest; cheek-pieces raised.	ΣΙΓΕ Owl facing towards r.; behind, crescent.
2	Æ ·75	[Pl. XVI. 6.]	
3	Æ ·7		
4	Æ ·7		
5	Æ ·7		
6	Æ ·7		
7	Æ ·5	[Pl. XVI. 7.]	
8	Æ ·45		
9	Æ ·4		
10	Æ ·5		(inscr. not visible.)

* No. 1 was purchased at the Thomas sale (1844), lot 2013: no. 6 was found by Sir C. T. Newton within the precincts of the temple of Apollo at Calymna.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	Æ ·45		
12	Æ ·5		
13	Æ ·45		
		Head of Athena, three-quarter face towards r., wearing necklace and helmet with triple crest.	ΣΙΓΕ Owl facing, with double body; on r., crescent.
14	Æ ·85	[Pl. XVI. 8.]	
15	Æ ·9	[Pl. XVI. 9.]	
16	Æ ·85		[Pl. XVI. 10.]
17	Æ ·55		(crescent on l.)
18	Æ ·5		[inscr. partly obscure.]* (crescent on l.)
		Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet.	ΣΙΓΕ Owl facing towards r.
19	Æ ·5		
20	Æ ·5		

* This specimen was formerly attributed to Miletopolis in Mysia, and is described under that city in Brit. Mus. Cat., *Mysia*, p. 91, no. 5. The legend is obscure, but it is now evident to me that the coin is of Sigeum, not of Miletopolis.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet.	ΑΙ Crescent. ΓΕ
21	Æ ·4	[Pl. xvi. 11.]	
22	Æ ·4		
23	Æ ·35		
24	Æ ·35		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		THYMBRA.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Zeus Ammon l., laur.; bearded and horned.	⊙ Y Star.
1	Æ ·7	[Pl. XVI. 12.]	
2	Æ ·7		
3	Æ ·65		
4	Æ ·7		between two rays of star, HP.*

*** Nos. 3 and 4 were procured by Mr. H. P. Borrell in the Troad, and were first published and attributed by him to Thymbra in *Num. Chron.*, vi., p. 199.**

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ZELEIA.	
		[For an electrum stater (6th or 7th cent. B.C.) perhaps of Zeleia, see Brit. Mus. Cat. *Ionia*, p. 9, no. 41; pl. ii. 2.]	
		BRONZE.	
		Circ. B.C. 350—300.	
1	Æ ·75	Head of Artemis r., wearing ornamented stephanos; hair rolled.	Ɪ [E] Λ [E]* Stag r.
2	Æ ·55	Head of Artemis r., wearing stephanos ornamented in front with fore-part of Pegasos; hair rolled. [Pl. XVI. 13.]	Ɪ E Λ E Stag r.

* This specimen is from the Harwood Collection. It was published in Harwood's *Pop. et urb. sel. num.*, p. 61; pl. vii. 24, as of Zacynthus. Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Mon. gr.*, p. 269) has rightly attributed it to Zeleia.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TENEDOS.	
			Circ. B.C. 550—470.	
			SILVER.	
1	28·7	Æ ·5	Janiform head of archaic style (female head l., bearded male head r.): border of dots. [Pl. XVII. 1.]	Quadripartite incuse square.*
			Janiform head of archaic style (bearded male head l., female head, wearing stephane and circular earring, r.).	Double-axe (πέλεκυς): square border of dots: whole in incuse square.
2	138·	Æ ·95	[Pl. XVII. 2.]	
3	113·4 (worn)	Æ ·9		(T E Ǝ И)
4	28·	Æ ·55	(with necklace.) [Pl. XVII. 3.]	(ƎИ ƎT ИO IΔ)
5	28·3	Æ ·55	(with necklace.)	(„)
6	28·8	Æ ·55		(T EИ I ΔƎ)
7	8·3	Æ ·35	Janiform head of archaic style (female head l. (?), male head r.).	Double-axe: incuse square.

* The type and weight of this coin (from the Payne Knight Collection) suggest the attribution to Tenedos. I am not, however, acquainted with the *provenance* of this specimen, and as in some respects it differs from the other archaic coins of the island, it is possible that it may belong to some other locality.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
8	125·2	*AR* ·75	Janiform head of archaic style (without beard), wearing stephane, earring, and necklace. [Pl. XVII. 4.]	TEVE Helmeted head l. (Athena?): square border of dots: whole in incuse square.*
			Circ. B.C. 450—387.	
			SILVER.	
			Janiform head of fine style (female head l., bearded male head r.).	T E / N E Double-axe: incuse square.
9	25·8	*AR* ·5	[Pl. XVII. 5.]	
10	25·2	*AR* ·5		
			Janiform head of fine style (bearded male head l., laur., female head r., wearing stephane and circular earring).	TENE ΔI O N Double-axe; on l., bunch of grapes: incuse square.
11	217·8	*AR* 1·	[Pl. XVII. 6.]	on r., lyre.
12	200·3	*AR* 1·1	[Pl. XVII. 7.]	(TENEΔION) in field, A N; on r., bee.
13	53·8	*AR* ·6	(with necklace.) [Pl. XVII. 8.]	(TEN[E]ΔI ON) on r., Nike l.

* Two *female* heads would seem to be represented on the obverse, as on contemporary coins of Lampsacus (Wroth, Cat. *Mysia*, pl. xviii., 9—11). The reverse-type of this specimen has been described by Brandis (p. 390), and Head (*Hist. Num.*, p. 476), as a *bearded* head. The coin is worn and the beard is not distinct: probably Athena is represented, as also on the coins of Lampsacus just referred to.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Janiform head of fine style (female head l., wearing stephane and pendent earring; bearded male head r., laur.).	TENE ΔI ON Double-axe; on l., bunch of grapes: incuse square.
14	54·7	Æ ·6	[Pl. XVII. 9.]	(TENE Δ I ON) on r., kantharos.
15	53·3	Æ ·6	[Pl. XVII. 10.]	on r., lyre.
16	53·2	Æ ·55		„ thymiaterion.
17	43·5	Æ ·6		„ thyrsos.
18	57·4	Æ ·65		„ tripod.
19	49·3	Æ ·6		(TENE Δ I O N) on r., bunch of grapes.
20	50·3	Æ ·6		(T E N E Δ I O N) on r., amphora.
21	55·6	Æ ·6		(T E N E Δ I O N) on r., cicada.
			BRONZE.	
			Female head r., wearing stephanos (Artemis ?).	T E Double-axe.
22		Æ ·35	[Pl. XVII. 11.]	
23		Æ ·4		
24		Æ ·3		(T E [N E?] ΔI)
25		Æ ·3		(Inscr. ?) on each side of axe, pileus of the Dioskuri.*
26		Æ ·35	Inscr.? Double-axe.	TE Double-axe; on each side of axe, pileus of the Dioskuri.

* Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 269, no. 206, with symbol, pileus of Dioskuri on altar. An inscription found in Tenedos (*C. I. G.*, no. 2165), mentions the worship of the Dioskuri.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Second and First Centuries B.C.	
			(After *circ.* B.C. 189.)	
			SILVER.	
			Janiform head of late style (bearded male head l., laur.; female head r., wearing stephane).	ΤΕΝΕΔΙΩΝ Double-axe; on l., bunch of grapes: whole in wreath of laurel.
27	241·2	Æ 1·25		on l., Α(?); on r., Herakles, wreathed, standing facing, holding club in r. [Pl. XVII. 12.]
28	257·7	Æ 1·3		on l., Ϝ; on r., owl.
29	257·8	Æ 1·2	[Pl. XVII. 13.]	„ „ „ pilei of Dioskuri.
30	59·3	Æ ·8		„ mon.? „ „ „
31	56·	Æ ·75		„ Δ; „ crescent and star.
32	61·6	Æ ·75		„ „ „ poppy-head.
33	61·3	Æ ·75	[Pl. XVII. 14.]	„ „ „ Hermes standing l., holding caduceus.

AEOLIS.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		AEGAE.	
		Third Century B.C.*	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·5	Head of Athena r., wearing earring, necklace, and crested Athenian helmet ornamented with griffin. [Pl. XVIII. 1.]	AIΓAE Goat's head r. [Wt. 32·4 grains.]†
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	AIΓAE Goat's head r.
2	Æ ·7	[Pl. XVIII. 2.]	
3	Æ ·7		
4	Æ ·7		
5	Æ ·7		(AIΓA)
6	Æ ·4		
7	Æ ·35	[Pl. XVIII. 3.]	
8	Æ ·4		

* For coins of an earlier date perhaps attributable to Aegae, see Introduction, *supra*, under "Aegae."

† Formerly in the collection of H. P. Borrell, who describes it in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 45, no. 2.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Second and First Centuries B.C.	
		SILVER.	
9	Ⱥ 1·35	Head of Apollo r., laur.; bow and quiver at neck. [Pl. XVIII. 4.]	ΑΙΓΑΙΕΩΝ Zeus, naked, standing l.; in r., eagle; in l., sceptre; in field l., Ϝ: whole in oak-wreath. [Weight, 243·2 grains.]*
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ Goat r.
10	Æ ·65	[Pl. XVIII. 5.]	
11	Æ ·65		
		Head of Athena r., helmeted.	ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ Zeus, naked, standing facing; in outstretched r., eagle; l. hand on sceptre; in field l., Ϝ Ϝ Ϝ [or Ϝ?]
12	Æ ·75		[Pl. XVIII. 6.]
13	Æ ·7		
14	Æ ·65	Head of Athena r., helmeted.	ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ Nike standing l.; in r., wreath; in l., palm.
15	Æ ·5	Head of Athena r., helmeted.	ΑΙΓΑ Lyre.

* This rare coin has been ceded to the British Museum by its former owner, Mr. H. Montagu, who exhibited it at a meeting of the Numismatic Society of London in November 1892. A similar specimen is described by Mionnet, iii., p. 2, no. 3; Sup. vi., pl. ii. 1.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Imperial Coinage.	
		(*a.* Without name of Emperor.)	
		Time of Commodus.	
16	Æ 1·	ΙЄΡΑCVΝ ΚΛΗΤΟC Bust of the Senate r. [Pl. XVIII. 7.]	ЄΠΙCΤΡΦΙΛΑΔ[ЄΛ]ΦΟVΑΙΓΑ ЄΩ Ν Homonoia, wearing chiton and peplos, standing l. holding in r., patera over altar; in l., cornucopiae.*
17	Æ ·75	Turreted female bust r. (the City).	ΑΙ ΓΑ ЄΩΝ Athena, wearing helmet and chiton with diplois, standing l.; in r., patera; l. hand supports spear and shield.†
18	Æ ·75		
19	Æ ·8		(ΑΙΓΑЄ ΩΝ)
		Valerian—Gallienus.	
20	Æ 1·2	ΑΙΓ Η Turreted female bust l. (the City). [Pl. XVIII. 8.]	ΑΙΓΑ ЄΩΝ Apollo naked, standing l.; in r., laurel-branch; l. resting on column holds fillet (?)
21	Æ ·75	ΑΙΓΑ Ι Turreted female bust l. (the City).‡	ΑΙΓΑ ЄΩΝ Tyche standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.

* The name of the strategos Philadelphos occurs on the alliance coin of Commodus described *infra*, p. 100 (Aegae and Myrina).

† These coins may possibly be later than the time of Commodus; they are, however, earlier in style than nos. 20, 21.

‡ Cp. Mion., iii., p. 3, no. 9, *obv.* ΑΙΓΗ Tête tourrelée de femme à gauche; derrière, bipenne.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		(*b*. With heads of Emperors.)	
		Titus and Domitian.	
22	Æ ·75	CЄBAC[Ω] N Heads of Titus and Domitian, facing one another.	AIΓAЄΩN ЄΠIAΠOΛΛΩNI OY Apollo, wearing long chiton, standing r.; in r., long fillet; in l., branch.* [Pl. XVIII. 9.]
		L. Verus.	
		AVKAIΛAVPH OV HPOC Bust of L. Verus r., bare.	[ЄΠI]CTPΦЄPЄKVΔOY TITNAIOC AIΓAЄΩN River-god Titnaios,† wearing himation over lower limbs, reclining l.; in r., branch; in l., cornucopiae; l. hand rests on urn, from which water flows.
23	Æ 1·35		
24	Æ 1·4		
		Commodus.	
		AVTK MAVP KOMO ΔOC Bust of Commodus r., with whiskers, laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠIЄTPΠTON TIKOV AIΓA ЄΩ N Asklepios, wearing himation, standing facing, looking l.; in r., snake-encircled staff.
25	Æ 1·05		
26	Æ 1·		

* Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 631, nos. 240, 241. Within the territory of Aegae was a temple of Apollo Chresterios (Bohn and Schuchhardt, *Altertümer von Aegae*, p. 47).

† See note under "Tisna" *infra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Caracalla.	
27	Æ 1·4	AV·K·M·AV· ANTΩ NEINOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	EΠI·AVP·ΠΩΛ AIΩNOC TP ICNEOV AIΓAEΩN in field, Ɜ. Youthful male figure, wearing chlamys (Apollo?), standing r., grasping r. hand of turreted Amazon (Aege?), who stands l., holding shield in l.* [Pl. XVIII. 10.]
		Severus Alexander.	
28	Æ 1·2	A·K·M·AVP CEVAAE ƵANΔPO C Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	EΠ·CTPA·EVTV XOVC ΓA AIΓAE ΩN Athena, wearing helmet and chiton with diplois, standing l., holding in r. patera over altar; l. hand supports spear and shield.
		J. Mamaea.	
29	Æ ·85	IOVAM AMEACEB Bust of J. Mamaea r.	AI Γ A EΩN Isis standing l.; in r., sistrum; in l., situla.
		Trajan Decius.	
30	Æ 1·55	AVTKΓHCCKVINTP AINOCΔEKI OC Bust of Trajan Decius r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	EΠIC·MAV P·ΠA VAOV·AIΓA EΩ N Zeus naked, standing facing, looking l.; in r., eagle; l. hand on sceptre. [Pl. XVIII. 11.]

* Purchased at the Northwick Sale, 1859, lot 1044, "Elagabalus." As to NEOV, see note *infra* on coin of M. Aurelius struck at Elaea.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ALLIANCE COIN.	
		AEGAE AND MYRINA.	
		Commodus.	
31	Æ 1·2	AVTKMAVP KOMM OΔOC Bust of Commodus r., laur., bearded; wears paludamentum and cuirass. [Pl. XVIII. 12.]	ЄΠIICTPA ΦIΛAΔЄΛΦO V AI ΓAЄΩN MVPINAI ΩN Female figure (the city of Aegae?) in short chiton, with diplois and stephane, standing l., holding in r. oenochoe, in l. sceptre, and extending r. hand to grasp the left hand of another female figure (the city of Myrina?), who, standing r. in long chiton, peplos and stephane, holds in r. sceptre and in l. bunch of grapes.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		BOEONE.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
		Female head l., wearing earring and necklace.	BOIΩNITI NOK Bull standing r.*
1	Æ ·4		
2	Æ ·45		
3	Æ ·4	[Pl. XIX. 1.]	
4	Æ ·45	[Pl. XIX. 2.]	(BOIΩNI OKIT?)

* With these coins compare Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, pp. 271, 272, and his *Griech. Münzen*, p. 631. On the situation of Boeone, see Introduction, *supra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		CAME.	
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		(*a.* Without heads of Emperors.)	
		Hadrian—Sept. Severus.	
1	Æ ·55	ΚΑΜ ΗΝΩΝ Bust of Sarapis r., wearing modius.	ΔΗΜΗ ΤΡΙΟΥ Phallic term (Priapus ?) with bearded head l.*
		(*b.* With heads of Emperors.)	
		Hadrian.	
2	Æ 1·25	ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑ ΟΛΜΠΙΟC Head of Hadrian r., laur.	ϹΤΡΤΡVΦΩΝΟC [Β?] ΚΑΜ ΗΝΩΝ Asklepios, holding snake-encircled staff, standing l., facing Hygieia, who stands holding serpent; between them, altar.
		Commodus.	
3	Æ 1·35	ΑVΚΜΑV ΡΗΚΟΜΟ ΔΟC Bust of Commodus r., laur., bearded; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠΙCΤΡΑΔΗΜ ΗΤΡΙΟ VΑΡ ΤЄΜΩΝ ΚΑΜΗΝΩΝ Young Dionysos, in short chiton, standing l., holding in r. vase, in l. thyrsos; before him, statue facing, resembling Artemis of Ephesus.† [Pl. XIX. 3.]

* Found at Adramyteum. First published by H. P. Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vi., 148, 149.

† Cp. the specimen described in Millingen's *Ancient Coins*, p. 68.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Sept. Severus.	
4	Æ ·7	AVTKA CЄOVHPOC Head of Sept. Severus r., laur.	KAM HNΩN Asklepios standing l., holding snake-encircled staff in r.
5	Æ ·75	AVKAC CЄOVHPOC Head of Sept. Severus r., laur.	KAMH NΩN Phallic term (Priapus?) with bearded head l.*

* From the Borrell Collection. Found at Adramyteum. (*Num. Chron.* vi., p. 149).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CYME.	
			Seventh Century B.C.	
			SILVER.*	
			Fore-part of horse r.; beneath, inscription (⊐⌈⊏ ?).†	Incuse square containing ornamented star; beside it (as countermark), smaller incuse square containing a star of different design‡.
1	184·	Æ ·85	[Pl. XIX. 4.]	
2	183·	Æ ·8		
3	186·1	Æ ·9	(double-struck: inscr. not visible.)	
4	178·7	Æ ·9		

* As to ELECTRUM coins sometimes attributed to Cyme, see Introduction, *supra*, under "Cyme."

† "Einzelne exemplare dieser Münzen haben unter dem Pferdetypus eine Aufschrift (scheinbar drei Buchstaben, von denen die letzten beiden —ΑΡ oder —ΑΙ gelesen werden könnten." Imhoof-Blumer in *Zeit. f. Num.*, iii., p. 276.

‡ Nos. 1—8 (cp. no. 9). Forty-one Aeginetic didrachms of the type occurred in the Santorin Hoard of 1821 (see Wroth in *Num. Chron.*, 1884, pp. 270—272). The coins here described are from the Payne Knight, Borrell, Woodhouse and Bank of England Collections, and are, in all probability, the actual specimens from the hoard. The attribution to Cyme (supported by Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 479; *Catal. Ionia*, pp. xxxiii.—xxxv.) seems extremely probable, though it cannot be regarded as certain. The curious form of incuse appears to be peculiar to Asia Minor and the adjacent islands (see the archaic coins of Chios and Cos described by Greenwell in *Num. Chron.*, 1890, pp. 18, 19; pl. ii., 15, 16). Such an important centre of colonization as was Cyme in early times can hardly have been without a currency, and it will be noticed that the half horse of these archaic coins occurs frequently on the later money of Cyme. It is right to point out, however, that the *earliest inscribed* coins of Cyme (nos. 10—13, struck about 480 B.C.) do not bear a horse but an eagle's head as their sole type.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Fore-part of horse l.	Incuse square containing floral device:* beside it (as countermark), smaller incuse square containing a star.
5	181·5	Æ ·8	[Pl. XIX. 5.]	
6	179·5	Æ ·8		
7	178·	Æ ·9	[Pl. XIX. 6.]	
8	168·3	Æ ·8		[Bank Coll.]
9	43·	Æ ·55	[*Hemi-drachm.*] [Pl. XIX. 7.]	(no countermark.)
			Circ. B.C. 480—450.	
			SILVER.	
			KY† Eagle's head l.	Incuse square of mill-sail pattern.
10	8·	Æ ·3	(𐊊𐊉) [Pl. XIX. 8.]	(incuse square, quadripartite.)
11	6·8	Æ ·3	[Pl. XIX. 9.]	
12	6·3	Æ ·3	(K Y)	
13	5·	Æ ·3	(traces of inscr.)	

* "In this case, what is represented is not a single flower, but rather a tree or plant, which is symbolically rendered like the sacred tree among the Assyrians." P. Gardner, "Floral Patterns on archaic Greek Coins," in *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 5.

† A specimen in Dr. J. P. Six's Collection reads KYM (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 266, no. 88.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Circ. B.C. 350—320.	
			SILVER.	
14	94·1	Æ ·7	KY Eagle r., looking l. [Pl. XIX. 10.]	Θ EYΓ EN HΣ Fore-part of horse r.
15	4·9	Æ ·3	[Traces of inscription?]* Fore-part of horse r. [Pl. XIX. 11.]	Rosette of eight leaves.
			BRONZE.	
			Eagle r.	K Y Vase with one handle.
16		Æ ·4	[Pl. XIX. 12.]	
17		Æ ·45		
18		Æ ·5	[Pl. XIX. 13.]	
19		Æ ·4		
20		Æ ·45	[Pl. XIX. 14.]	
			Circ. B.C. 320—250.	
			SILVER.	
			KY Eagle r., looking l.	Fore-part of horse r.; above, vase with one handle.
21	26·4	Æ ·55	[Pl. XX. 1.]	
22	27·5	Æ ·55		

* A specimen in Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's Collection reads K Y (see Imhoof, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 631, no. 243; cp. nos. 244, 245).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Eagle r., looking l.	KY Fore-part of horse r.
23	31·3	Æ ·55	on r., 𐤀 [Pl. xx. 2.]	beneath, ear of corn.
24	28·7	Æ ·6	on l., ΑΛΚΑΜΕΝ[ΗΣ] [Pl. xx. 3.]	„ ivy-leaf.
25	30·2	Æ ·6	on l., ΞΕΝΩΝ [Pl. xx. 4.]	„ vase with one handle.
26	31·	Æ ·6	on l., ΦΑΡCΑΛΟC [Pl. xx. 5.]	
			BRONZE.	
			Eagle r.	K Y Vase with one handle.
27		Æ ·55	on l., ΑΠΕΛΛΗΣ	
28		Æ ·5	„ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔ	
29		Æ ·7	„ ΑΡΙCΤΑΝΔΡ OC [Pl. xx. 6.]	
30		Æ ·65	„ ΕΛΛ?	
31		Æ ·65	„ ΕΡΜΙΑΣ	
32		Æ ·65	„ ΘΕΟΜΕΝΗC	
33		Æ ·7	„ „	
34		Æ ·6	„ ΠΕΔΙΕΥΣ	beneath, ΕΣ
35		Æ ·55	„ „ [Pl. xx. 7.]	„ ΙΣ

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
36	Æ ·6	on l., ΠΟΛΥΑΡΧΟC [Pl. xx. 8.]	
37	Æ ·7	„ ΦΑΡCΑΛΟC [Pl. xx. 9.]	
38	Æ ·7	„ [Φ?]ΟΒΗΤΙΔΑ	
39	Æ ·45	[Pl. xx. 10.]	
		KY Fore-part of horse r.	Vase with one handle.
40	Æ ·7	beneath, ΑΡΙΞΤΟΦΩΝ [Pl. xx. 11.]	on l., [Bank Coll.]
41	Æ ·7	„ ΔΙΟΝΥΞΙΟΞ	„
42	Æ ·7	„ [ΔΙ]ΟΝΥCΙΟC	„
43	Æ ·7	„ ΕΠΑΡΙΤΟΣ	„ [Bank Coll.]
44	Æ ·65	„ [ΕΡ]ΑΣΙΠΠΟΣ	„
45	Æ ·65	„ ΕΥΒΙΟΣ [Pl. xx. 12.]	„
46	Æ ·65	„ [ΗΡ?]ΑΙΟΣ	„
47	Æ ·65	„ ΛΑΧΑΡΗΣ	„
48	Æ ·65	„ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ	„ monogram.
49	Æ ·65	„ ΠΑΡΜΕΝ[ΙΤ ΟΣ]	„

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
50		Æ ·7	beneath, ΠΕΔΙΕΥΣ	on l.,
51		Æ ·65	„ „	„ „
52		Æ ·7	„ ΠΥΘΟΝΙΚΟΣ	„ „
			Circ. B.C. 250.	
			BRONZE.	
53		Æ ·45	Female head r. (the Amazon Cyme).	K Y Vase with one handle; beneath, HPAIOΣ. [Pl. xx. 13.]
			Female head r. (the Amazon Cyme).	KY Fore-part of horse r.; behind, vase with one handle.
54		Æ ·55		beneath, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ
55		Æ ·65		„ „
56		Æ ·7	[Pl. xx. 14.]	„ HPAKΛΕΙΔΗΣ
57		Æ ·6	[Pl. xx. 15.]	„ ΛΕΣΒΙΟΣ
			Circ. B.C. 250—190.	
			SILVER.	
58	161·7	Æ 1·	Female head r. (the Amazon Cyme); hair rolled and bound with riband: border of dots. [Pl. xx. 16.]	KY Horse standing r.; l. fore-leg raised: beneath, ; in front, *

* Originally published in *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 17, no. 26; cp. Babelon in *Rev. num.*, 1892, p. 116, no. 12; pl. iv. 12. As to the Amazon Cyme, see note on coin of Nero, *infra*, pl. xxiii. 9.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		BRONZE.	
		Female head r. (the Amazon Cyme); hair rolled and bound with riband: border of dots.	KY Horse standing r.; l. fore-leg raised: in front, vase with one handle.
59	Æ ·9	[Pl. xx. 17.]	in ex., ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΗ[Σ]; in front, Σ (no vase).
60	Æ ·7		in ex., ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ
61	Æ ·85		„ ΛΑΟΝΙΚ[ΟΣ]; beneath horse, Λ or A
62	Æ ·8		„ ΛΑΟΝΙΚΟΣ; beneath horse, A
63	Æ ·75		„ ΛΑΟΝΙΚΟΣ; beneath horse, Ⓜ
64	Æ ·8		„ ΛΑΟΝΙΚΟΣ; beneath horse, Μ
65	Æ ·85		„ ΛΑΟΝΙΚΟΣ; beneath horse, Ρ
66	Æ ·9	[Pl. xxi. 1.]	(KYMAI ΩN for KY); in ex., ΠΥΘΑΣ
67	Æ ·8	(wears earring.) [Pl. xxi. 2.]	(KYMAI ΩN for KY); in ex., ΠΥΘΑΣ
68	Æ ·8	(wears earring.)	(KYMAI ΩN for KY); in ex., ΠΥΘΑΣ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
69		Æ ·8		(ΚΥΜΑΙ ΩΝ for ΚΥ); in ex., ΠΥΘΑΣ
70		Æ ·95		in ex., ΠΥΘΙΩΝ
71		Æ ·75	(countermark, bust of Artemis r., with bow and quiver at shoulder.)*	[Pl. XXI. 3.] in ex., ΠΥΘΙΩΝ
72		Æ ·8	(same countermark as no. 71.)	in ex., ΠΥΘΙΩΝ
			Second and First Centuries B.C. (*after* B.C. 190).	
			SILVER.	
			Female head (the Amazon Cyme) r.; hair bound with riband.†	ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ Horse standing r.; left fore-leg raised; beneath horse, vase with one handle: whole in laurel-wreath.
				Series I.
73	250·4	Æ 1·25	[Pl. XXI. 4.]	in ex., ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ (vase *in front* of horse).
74	256·6	Æ 1·2		in ex., ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΗΣ (vase *in front* of horse).
75	234·	Æ 1·2	[Pl. XXI. 5.]	in ex., ΦΙΛΟΔΟΞΟΣ

* Cp. Mion., Sup. vi., p. 13, nos. 104, 106. The object of this countermark, probably, was to give the coin currency together with nos. 87—92 *infra*.

† Coins of this class are here arranged (according to a suggestion of Mr. G. F. Hill) in three series, in each of which the hair is somewhat differently treated. In Series I. and II. the hair may be approximately described as being represented by vertical lines, and in III. by horizontal lines. In II. the hair is neater and less curly than in I. Other indications, such as the treatment of the wreath on the reverse and the general style of the coins, show that in all probability Series I. is somewhat earlier than II., and II. than III.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Series II.	
76	205·2	Æ 1·2 [plated?]	[Pl. XXI. 6.]	in ex., ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ
77	252·	Æ 1·25	[Pl. XXI. 7.]	„ ΕΥΚΤΗΜΩΝ
78	254·2	Æ 1·35		„ ΣΕΥΘΗΣ
79	255·2	Æ 1·3		„ „
80	245·3	Æ 1·3		„ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ
81	241·7	Æ 1·55	[Pl. XXI. 8.]	„ „ (vase *in front* of horse).
			Series III.	
82	249·1	Æ 1·35		in ex., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
83	258·3	Æ 1·3		„ ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΩΝ
84	258·	Æ 1·25	[Pl. XXI. 9.]	„ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ

[For Alexandrine coins struck at Cyme, see Müller, nos. 943-951, and p. 239: various specimens are in the British Museum.]

BRONZE.*

			KY Fore-part of horse r.; border of dots.	Bow and quiver, tied together.
85		Æ ·5	[Pl. XXII. 1.]	in field, ΓΑΡ
86		Æ ·5		„ ΞΩΙ ΛΟΣ

* It is possible that some of these coins (assigned to the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C.) may be of Imperial times.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Bust of Artemis r.; bow and quiver at shoulder: border of dots.	KY Vase with one handle; on each side of it, branch of laurel.
87	Æ ·65	[Pl. XXII. 2.]	in field, ΞΩΙΛΟΣ
88	Æ ·65		„ „
89	Æ ·65		„ „
90	Æ ·65		„ ΑΠΑΤΟΥΡΙΟΣ
91	Æ ·7		„ „ „
92	Æ ·65		„ „ „
		Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	KYMAIΩN Head of Artemis r.; quiver at shoulder.
93	Æ ·7		
94	Æ ·6	[Pl. XXII. 3.]	
95	Æ ·65	Altar, on which two torches: on front of altar, inscription. [Pl. XXII. 4.]	K Y Kantharos.*
		K Y Artemis, wearing long chiton, stephane, and bow and quiver at shoulder, standing r.; holding in l. long torch, and extending r. hand to a figure (Cyme?) who, in short chiton, stands facing her, supporting spear with l.	Quadriga r.; within, two figures, one of whom holds sceptre.
96	Æ ·7	[Pl. XXII. 5]	
97	Æ ·6		

* A similar coin is described in Fox, *Engravings of unedited or rare Greek Coins*, ii., p. 9, no. 52.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		(*a.* Without name of Emperors.)	
		Nero (?)	
98	Æ ·8	KYMH Head of Cyme r.; hair rolled, tied with fillet. [Pl. XXII. 6.]	KY . . . CЄKOYNΔ·C Horse r.; l. fore-foot raised.*
		Vespasian.	
		ΘЄON CYNK ΛHTON Bust of the Senate r.	ANΘY·ЄΠPIΩ MAPKЄΛΛΩ·Γ· KY Cyme wearing short chiton, standing l.; in r., globe; in l., trident.†
99	Æ ·8	[Pl. XXII. 7.]	
100	Æ ·8		
		Hadrian—Commodus.	
101	Æ ·65	KVMAI Head of Athena r., helmeted. [Pl. XXII. 8.]	ЄΠI IЄPΩ NV Swan r.
102	Æ ·65	KVM[AI] Head of Athena r., helmeted. [Pl. XXII. 9.]	ЄΠI IЄPΩ NVM‡ Eagle r.
		Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis.	KVM Eagle r.
103	Æ ·7		
104	Æ ·7		

* Cp. the type of coins of Nero, *infra*, no. 126.

† These coins bear the name of Eprius Marcellus, Proconsul of Asia, probably from 70—73 A.D.: see Waddington, *Fastes*, no. 96.

‡ The name of IЄPΩNYMOC occurs on coins with the head of Antoninus Pius: see *Num. Zeit.*, XXI., p. 67 β.; cp. Fox, *Engravings*, &c., ii., p. 9, no. 54 (ЄΠI CTPA IЄPΩNY).

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Head of Athena r., helmeted.	KVMA IΩ Eagle r.
105	Æ ·55		
106	Æ ·55		
107	Æ 1·05	IEPAƐVN KAHTOƐ Bust of the Senate r.	KVMAI ΩN Athena, wearing helmet and chiton with diplois, standing l.; r. hand holding patera over lighted altar; l. hand on shield.
108	Æ 1·05	IEPAƐVN KAHTOƐ Bust of the Senate r. (Same die as last.)	KVMAIΩN EPMOƐ River-god Hermos, wearing himation, reclining l.; in r., branch; l. arm on urn; before him, tree.
		Septimius Severus and family.	
		OMHPOƐ Homer, wearing himation over lower limbs, seated r.; in l., scroll; r. hand on seat.	KVM A IΩN within wreath of oak.*
109	Æ ·8	[Pl. XXII. 10.]	
110	Æ ·8	[Pl. XXII. 11.]	
		Gordian III.	
111	Æ 1·	IEPACVN KAHTOC Bust of the Senate r.	EΠICTPA MH NOΦANTOVK VMAI ΩN Tyche standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.

* A coin of Smyrna with similar types is attributed by Head (Brit. Mus. Cat. *Ionia*, p. 262, no. 225) to the time of Sept. Severus and his family. Other coins of Cyme have Homer on the *obv.* and his mother Critheis, a native of Cyme, on the *rev.*: Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 273, no. 224a.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
112	Æ 1·	ΙЄΡΑCVN ΚΛΗΤΟC Bust of the Senate r. (Same die as last.) [Pl. XXII. 12.]	ΚVMΑΙΩΝ ЄΡΜΟC River-god Hermos, beardless, wearing himation, reclining l.; in r., branch; l. arm on urn.
			Valerian—Gallienus.
		ΙЄΡΑCVN ΚΛΗΤΟC Bust of the Senate r.	ΚVMΑΙ ΩN River-god Xanthos, bearded, wearing himation, reclining l.; in r., branch; l. arm on urn; in ex., ΞΑΝΘΟC*
113	Æ ·95	(= Mionnet, Sup. vi., p. 17, no. 136.)	
114	Æ ·85	[Pl. XXII. 13.]	(ΑΙΛ·ЄΡ ΜЄ Ι ΚVΜΑ Ι ΞΑΝ ΘΟC)
115	Æ ·95	ΙЄΡΑCVN ΚΛΗΤΟC Bust of the Senate r. [Pl. XXII. 14.]	C·ΑV·ЄΛΠΙ Δ ΗΦΟΡΟΥ·ΚV ΜΑΙ ΩN· Cyme standing l., wearing short chiton (which leaves right breast bare) and turreted head-dress; in r., globe; in l., trident.
116	Æ·9	ΙЄΡΑCVN ΚΛΗΤΟC Bust of the Senate r.	ЄΠ·ЄΛΠΙ ΔΗΦΟΡΟV ΚVΜΑΙ Isis Pelagia on galley r., holding inflated sail with both hands and l. foot. [Pl. XXIII. 1.]
117	Æ ·9	ΙЄΡΑCVN ΚΛΗΤΟC Bust of the Senate r. [Pl. XXIII. 2.]	ЄΠΙЄΛΠΙΔΗ ΦΟΡΟVΝ† ΚV ΜΑΙ ΩN Tyche standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.

* "Le Xanthus ... peut être soit le petit ruisseau qui coule à Namourt [the site of Cyme], soit un torrent voisin de Larissa qui devait être compris dans le territoire de Cyme (cf. Ramsay, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, ii., p. 278)." Pottier and Reinach, *Nécropole de Myrina*, p. 34, note 4.

† N = NЄOY see note on coin of M. Aurelius struck at Elaea, *infra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		KV MH Female bust r., turreted (Cyme).	KVM AIΩN Tyche standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.
118	Æ ·7		
119	Æ ·7	[Pl. XXIII. 3.]	(KVMA IΩN)
120	Æ ·75	(KVM H bust l.) [Pl. XXIII. 4.]	(KVM A IΩN)
		K VMH Female bust r., turreted (Cyme).	KVM AIΩN Isis standing l.; in r., sistrum; in l., situla.
121	Æ ·7	[Pl. XXIII. 5.]	
122	Æ ·7	(KVM H bust l.)	
123	Æ ·7	KV MH Female bust r., turreted (Cyme).	KV MA IΩN Cyme, wearing short chiton and turreted head-dress, standing l.; in r., globe; in l., trident.
124	Æ ·55	KVM H Female bust l., (Cyme). [Pl. XXIII. 6.]	Eagle r.
125	Æ ·55	Bust of Sarapis r., wearing modius. [Pl. XXIII. 7.]	KVMA I Prow r. ΩN
		(*b*. With names of Emperors.)	
			Nero.
		NEPΩNACEBA CT ON Head of Nero r., laur.	K YM AIΩ N KAICAPEΩN Horse r.; l. fore-foot raised.
126	Æ ·8		[Pl. XXIII. 8.]
127	Æ ·75		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ΘΕΟ ΝΝΕΡΩΝΑ CΕΒ ΑCΤΟΝ Head of Nero r., laur.	ΚΥΜΗ ΑΙΟΛΙC Female figure (Cyme) standing l., wearing short chiton and turreted head-dress; in r., globe; in l., trident.*
128	Æ ·8		[Pl. XXIII. 9.]
129	Æ ·8	(ΘΕΟΝ for ΘΕΟ Ν)	
		ΘΕΟΝ ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΚΥ ΜΑΙ ΩΝ Head of Nero r., laur.	ΘΕΑΝΑΓΡΙΠΠ ΠΙΝΑΝ Bust of Agrippina r. as Demeter; wears veil and wreath of corn.
130	Æ ·7	(Φ for Θ)	(Φ for Θ) [Pl. XXIII. 10.]
131	Æ ·65	(ΦΕΟΝ ΝΕΡΩΝΑΚΥΜ ΑΙΩΝ)	(ΦΕΑΝ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ)
			Hadrian.
132	Æ ·9	ΑΥΚΑΙΤΡΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ ΟC Bust of Hadrian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ΑΙΟΛΕΩΝ ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ (in ex.) ΕΡΜΟC River-god Hermos, beardless, wearing himation over lower limbs, reclining l.; in r., reed; l. on urn, from which water flows.†

* Steph. Byz.; s.v. Κύμη:—Κύμη, πόλις Αἰολίδος πρὸ τῆς Λέσβου, ἀπὸ Κύμης Ἀμαζόνος· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Ἀμαζόνιον. Cp. Steph. Byz., s.v. Ἀμαζόνειον: Cp. Strabo, xii. 3, 21; Pomponius Mela, i. 18. The Aeolian towns Myrina, Grynium and Elaea (and also Mytilene in Lesbos) were reputed to be named after Amazons (see Pottier and Reinach, *Nécropole de Myrina*, p. 43, and on the whole subject of the Amazons in connexion with towns in Ionia and Aeolis see *ib.*, pp. 43-44).

† Cf. the specimen in Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's Collection (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 266, no. 89).

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Sabina.
133	Æ ·85	CABINA CЄBAC Bust of Sabina r.	KVM AIΩN Isis, wearing usual dress and head-dress, standing l.; in r., sistrum; in l., situla.
			L. Verus.
134	Æ 1·4	AVPHΛIOC OVH PO CKAICAP Head of L. Verus r., bare.	IЄPΩNVMO[C AN]ЄΘHKЄ KVMAIOIC Tyche standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.
			Commodus.
135	Æ 1·4	AVTO KMAVP KOM OΔOC Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠI CTPKOP ΛOΛΛIAN OV KVMAIΩN The Emperor on horse r.; r. hand raised; before him, two soldiers.
			Crispina.
136	Æ 1·2	KPICΠЄIN AЄBAC Bust of Crispina r.	ЄΠICTPKOPΛO ΛΛIANOVK VMAI Cultus-statue resembling Artemis of Ephesus, wearing modius and veil.
			Sept. Severus.
137	Æ ·75	AVKAIAЄΠЄO VHP OCΠЄPTINA Head of Sept. Severus r., laur.	KVM AIΩN Asklepios standing facing, looking l.; in r., snake-encircled staff.
			Caracalla.
138	Æ 1·2	A V·K MAVP ANTΩ NЄINOC Head of Caracalla r., laur. [Pl. XXIII. 11.]	ЄΠICTP·ΦΛ·Π AVCЄPΩTOC KV MAI Cultus-statue resembling Artemis of Ephesus, wearing modius and veil.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Severus Alexander.	
-		ΑΚΜΑVΡ CЄΑΛЄΞΑ ΝΔΡΟC Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠC·ΤΙΒ·ΑΙΛ·Α ΛЄΞΑΝΔΡΟ V·B· KV M AIΩN Isis standing l.; in r., sistrum; in l., situla.
139	Æ 1·15		[Pl. XXIII. 12.]
140	Æ 1·15		
		J. Mamaea.	
141	Æ 1·	IOV MAM ЄACЄBAC TH Bust of J. Mamaea r.	ЄΠICTP·ΑΛ ЄΞΑΝΔΡΟV·B KVM AIΩN Tyche standing faeing, head l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.
		Orbiana.	
142	Æ ·95	ΓNAOPB IANHAV ΓO Bust of Orbiana r. [Pl. XXIII. 13.]	ЄΠCTAΛЄ ΞANΔPOVB· KV MA IΩN Poseidon, naked, standing l., r. foot on prow; in r. hand, dolphin; in l. hand, trident.
		Gordian III.	
		ΑVKAIMANT ΓΟΡΔ IANOC Bust of Gordian III. r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠ·CT·ΦΛ·MH NOΦANTOV KVMAI ΩN Naked athlete, carrying prize urn on his head, entering the precincts of a temple.*
143	Æ 1·15		[Pl. XXIV. 1.]
144	Æ 1·2		

* I follow the description given by Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 479.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Tranquillina.
145	Æ 1·2	ΦOVPIA·TPANKVAA ЄINA·CЄB· Bust of Tranquillina r.	ЄAVPACKAHTΠ IAKOVΓBKVM AI ΩN* Cultus-statue resembling Artemis of Ephesus, wearing modius; on either side, fore-part of stag visible. [Pl. XXIV. 2.]
146	Æ 1·1	ΦOVPIA·TPANKVAA ЄINA·CЄB· Bust of Tranquillina r. [Bank Coll.]	ЄAVPCVNΦЄPO NTOC·TO· B·KV MAI Ω N Cyme standing l., wearing short chiton and turreted head-dress; in r., dolphin; in l., bipennis, pelta, and (mantle ?). [Pl. XXIV. 3.]
		ΦOVP·TPANKVAAЄI NAC Bust of Tranquillina r.	KVMA IΩN Athena standing r.; in raised r. hand, spear; on outstretched l. hand, aegis.
147	Æ ·85		
148	Æ ·8		(KVMA I ΩN) [Pl. XXIV. 4.]
			Valerian.
149	Æ 1·1	AK·Π·AI·OVAAЄPIAN OC Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	CT·AV·ЄAΠΠI Δ HΦOPOV KV M AIΩN Cyme standing looking l., wearing short chiton which leaves right breast bare, and turreted head-dress; in r., globe; in l., trident; at feet, dolphin. [Pl. XXIV. 5.]

* Є=*ἐπί*. Γ=*γραμματέως*: published in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p 48 (Borrell): cp. Leake, *Num. Hell.*, supplement, "Cyme."

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Α Κ·Π·ΑΙ·ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑ ΝΟC Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠ·ЄΛΠΙΔ ΗΦ Ο ΡΟ V ΚVΜΑΙ ΩΝ Poseidon in biga of sea-horses l.; supporting female figure (Amymone or Cyme?) on his l. arm: Poseidon, wearing himation over lower limbs, stands l. looking back; in his r., trident.
150	Æ 1·15		
151	Æ 1·05		(ΚVΜΑΙΩΝ no magistrate's name) beneath, waves.
152	Æ 1·4	ΑΚΠΟΛΙΚΙΟΥΑΛЄΡΙ ΑΝΟC Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Pl. XXIV. 6.]	ЄΠΙ·ΑVΡ·ЄΛΠ ΙΔΗ ΦΟΡΟV·Ν Є·*ΚV Μ ΑΙ ΩΝ Hygieia standing r. feeding serpent from patera, and Asklepios standing l. holding snake-encircled staff in r.
153	Æ 1·4	Α·Κ·ΠΟ·ΑΙΚΙ·ΟΥΑΛЄ ΡΙΑΝΟC Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠΙ·ΑVΡ·ЄΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟV·Νє·* ΚVΜΑΙΩ Ν Youth, naked, standing r., holding horse by bridle; in r., spear.† [Pl. XXIV. 7.]
154	Æ 1·4	ΑVΤ·Κ·Π·ΑΙΚ· ΒΑΛЄ ΡΙΑΝΟC Bust of Valerian r., radiate; wearing cuirass.	ΑΙΛ·ЄΡ ΜЄ ΙΑCΠΡVΤ ΚVΜΑΙΟΙ C Athena, wearing helmet, chiton, peplos, and aegis, seated l. on throne; in r., Nike; in l., spear.

* ΝЄ=ΝЄΟV. See note on coin of M. Aurelius struck at Elaea, *infra*.

† Formerly in the Bank of England Collection (*Numismatic Chronicle*, vii., p. 49, no. 10). Cp. the type of the youthful Cyzicus on Cyzicene coins, British Museum Catal., *Mysia*, p. 51, no. 238; pl. xiii. 11, and cp. no. 162 *infra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
155	Æ 1·5	AV K·Π·ΛIK· OVAΛЄ PIANOC Bust of Valerian l., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass; spear and shield visible.	AIΛ·ЄPMЄIAC ΠPVT·KV MAI O IC Isis standing l.; in r., sistrum; in l., sceptre.
		Gallienus.	
156	Æ 1·05	AVTKΠΛIK· ΓAΛΛIH NO C Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AIΛ·ЄPMЄ IAC·ΠPVT· KVMAIO IC Cultus-statue resembling Artemis of Ephesus, wearing modius and veil; on either side, stag. [Pl. XXIV. 8.]
157	Æ 1·2	AVTK·Π·ΛIK·ΓAΛΛI HNOC Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Pl. XXIV. 9.]	AIΛЄPMЄIA C·ΠPVT·KV MA I OIC Athena, wearing helmet and chiton with diplois, standing l.; in extended r. hand, patera; l. on shield.
		AVT·K·Π·ΛIK· ΓAΛΛ IHNOC Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	AIΛ· ЄPMЄIAC· ΠPVT·KV MAI OI C Isis standing l.; in r., sistrum; in l., sceptre.
158	Æ 1·05		[Pl. XXIV. 10.]
159	Æ 1·		(KV MAI O IC)
160	Æ ·95		(„ „)
161	Æ ·85	A·K·ΠO·ΛIK·ΓAΛΛIH NOC Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	KV M AIΩN Poseidon, naked, standing l.; right foot on prow; in r. hand, dolphin; in l. hand, trident.
162	Æ ·85	A·K·ΠO·ΛIK·ΓAΛΛIH NOC Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	KV MA IΩ N Male figure, naked, standing looking r., holding horse (fore-part visible) by bridle; in his r., globe. [Pl. XXIV. 11.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Salonina and Saloninus.	
163	Æ ·8	ΚΟΡ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC Κ CAΛΩΝ Bust of INA Saloninus r. facing bust of Salonina.	ЄΠ· ΛΠΙΔ ΗΦΟΡΟΥ (*sic*) ΚVΜ ΑΙ Dionysos, wearing himation over lower limbs, standing l.; in r., kantharos; l. resting on column holds thyrsos; at feet, panther.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ELAEA.	
			Fifth Century B.C.	
			After circ. B.C. 460.	
			SILVER.	
			Head of Athena l., wearing close-fitting crested helmet.	Ǝ Λ A I Olive-wreath: whole in incuse square.
1	19·4	Æ ·45	[Pl. XXV. 1.]	
2	6·4	Æ ·3	[Pl. XXV. 2.]	(E Λ A [I ?])
3	21·	Æ ·4	Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet. [Pl. XXV. 3.]	Olive-wreath: in centre, pellet.
			Fourth Century B.C.	
			After circ. B.C. 340.	
			BRONZE.	
4		Æ ·4	Head of Athena l., wearing close-fitting crested helmet.	Corn-grain between two olive-branches.
5		Æ ·35	Head of Athena l., wearing close-fitting crested helmet.	Olive-branch between two corn-grains. [Pl. XXV. 4.]
			Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian crested helmet.	E Λ Corn-grain: whole in olive-wreath.
6		Æ ·75	[Pl. XXV. 5.]	
7		Æ ·75	(helmet ornamented with serpent.)	[Pl. XXV. 6.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
8	Æ ·8	(helmet ornamented with serpent.)	
9	Æ ·7		
10	Æ ·6	[Pl. xxv. 7.]	beneath wreath, ΓΟΛΥ
11	Æ ·45		
12	Æ ·4		
13	Æ ·45		
14	Æ ·45		
15	Æ ·6	Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet. [Pl. xxv. 8.]	ΕΛΑΙ Horseman riding r.; r. hand raised: whole in olive-wreath.

Imperial Coinage.

(*a.* Without heads of Emperors.)

Time of Augustus? *

		Head of Persephone (or Demeter) r., wreathed with corn: border of dots.	ΕΛ ΑΙΤΩΝ Athena, wearing helmet and chiton with diplois, standing r.; in r., owl; in l., spear.
16	Æ ·8	(in front, letters ?)	in field l., ΕV

* The style of nos. 16—29 is not incompatible with an attribution to Pre-Imperial times, circ. B.C. 133—Augustus. If, however, the reading of Sestini (*Mus. Hedevar.*, ii., p. 145, no. 6 = Mion., Sup. vi., p. 28, no. 193) may be trusted, a specimen with the reverse of our no. 18 has as its obverse the inscription ΛΙΟΥΙΑ CЄ ΒΑC (ΤΗ) and a head of Livia, "sub effigie Cereris." Nos. 16—18 would therefore certainly belong to the reign of Augustus, and nos. 19—29 may also be conveniently assigned to the same time.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	Æ ·8		[Pl. xxv. 9.]
18	Æ ·75		in field l., ΕΓΝΑΤΙΟΥ Μ
19	Æ ·8	Head of Persephone (or Demeter) r., wreathed with corn (countermarked with head of Athena r.).	ΕΛ ΑΙ ΤΩ Ν Poppy-head: whole in olive-wreath.
		Head of Persephone (or Demeter) r., wreathed with corn: border of dots.	Inscr. (ΕΛΑΙΤΩΝ) Torch: the whole in corn-wreath.
20	Æ ·7	[Pl. xxv. 10.]	ΕΛ ΑΙ Τ ΩΝ
21	Æ ·75	(no border.)	Ε ΛΑΙ Τ ΩΝ
22	Æ ·6	[Pl. xxv. 11.]	Ε ΛΑ ΙΤ ΩΝ
23	Æ ·6		Ε ΛΑΙ Τ ΩΝ
24	Æ ·5	(no border.)	ΕΛ ΑΙ Τ ΩΝ
25	Æ ·6		Ε Λ ΑΙ Τ Ω Ν
26	Æ ·55		Ε ΛΑ ΙΤ ΩΝ
27	Æ ·6		ΕΛ ΑΙ ΤΩ Ν
28	Æ ·6	Ε[ΠΙ]Ϛ Ω ΚΡΑΤΟΥ	Ε ΛΑ ΙΤ ΩΝ
29	Æ ·6	Ε[ΠΙ]Ϛ Ω Κ ΡΑ Τ ΟΥ [Pl. xxv. 12.]	Ε ΛΑΙ Τ ΩΝ

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Time of Trajan.
30	Æ ·8	ΘΕΟΝΕVΝ ΚΛΗ . . . Bust of the Senate r.	Ε ΠΙ ΕΠΑ(Γ?)Α ΕΛΑΙ Poppy-head on stalk between two ears of corn.*
			Time of Trajan, Hadrian and the Antonines.
		Youthful male bust (Apollo?) r.; head bare; behind, branch (of laurel?).	ϵΛΑ Ι Τ ΩΝ Poppy-heads and ears of corn.
31	Æ ·6		[Bank Coll.]
32	Æ ·6		[Bank Coll.]
33	Æ ·6	[Pl. xxv. 13.]	(ϵΛ ΑΙ ΤΩΝ)
		Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis.	ϵΛΑϵ ΙΤΩΝ Kalathos containing poppy-heads and ears of corn.†
34	Æ ·55		
35	Æ ·55		
36	Æ ·55		(ϵΛΑΙ ΤΩΝ)
37	Æ ·55	[Pl. xxv. 14.]	(ϵΛΑΙ ΤΩΝ type varied.)
38	Æ ·65	ΕΛΑΙ ΤΩΝ Beardless male bust r., wearing wreath. (Apollo?).	ϵΠΙ ΠϵΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ‡ Kalathos containing poppy-head and ears of corn. [Pl. xxv. 15.]

* This type occurs on a coin of Trajan: see Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, pl. viii. 13.

† With the type cp. Brit. Mus. Cat. *Alexandria*, pl. xxx., nos. 551, 552 &c., and see note *infra* on coin of M. Aurelius, type, Rape of Persephone.

‡ Pellonios was Strategos of Elaea under M. Aurelius: see no. 45 *infra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
39	Æ ·55	Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis. [Pl. xxv. 16.]	ЄΛΑ[Ι] ΤΩΝ Telesphoros standing facing.
		(*b.* With heads of Emperors.)	
		Claudius.	
40	Æ ·7	ΤΙ·ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙCΑΡЄΛ [ΑΙΤΩΝ] Head of Claudius r.	ЄΠΙ·ΤΙ·ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟ Υ Kalathos containing poppy-head and ears of corn.
		Domitian.	
41	Æ ·65	ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΝCЄΒΑ CΤ.. Head of Domitian r., laur.	ЄΛΑΙ ΤΩΝ Kalathos containing poppy-heads and ears of corn.
		Hadrian.	
		ΑΥΤΟ ΤΡΑΙΑΔΡ Bust of Hadrian r., laur.	ЄΛΑΙ ΤΩΝ Kalathos containing poppy-heads and ears of corn.
42	Æ ·65		[Pl. xxvi. 1.]
43	Æ ·6		(ЄΛΑ ΙΤΩΝ)
		M. Aurelius.	
44	Æ 1·3	ΑΥΚΑΙΜΑΥ ΡΑΝΤΩ ΝΙΝΟ C Bust of M. Aurelius r.; bare; slightly bearded; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠ [Ι] CΤΡΑ·ΠΛΟΚΑΜΟΥ ЄΛΑΙΤΩ Ν Hades, supporting Persephone in his left arm, standing in chariot drawn l. by four galloping horses; beneath horses' feet, overturned kalathos containing ears of corn and poppy-head. (Rape of Persephone.)*

* With the type compare Alexandrian coin of Trajan, Brit. Mus. Cat., *Alexandria*, p. 49, no. 407; pl. ii. 407. On an Alexandrian coin of Hadrian (*Ib.*, pl. xxx., no. 906) a kalathos filled with poppies and corn occurs; the kalathos is ornamented with a representation of the Rape of Persephone; on each side of the kalathos is a torch. Cp. our Elaean coins of Domitian and Commodus.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
45	Æ 1·4	AVKMAVPH[ΛI] OC ANT[ΩNI]NO C Bust of M. Aurelius r. [slightly bearded?]; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠICTP·ΠЄΛΛΩ NIOV NЄ [Є]ΛΑΙ[TΩN] [OV* Asklepios, wearing himation, standing facing, looking l.; in r. hand, snake-encircled staff: on l., poppy-head and two ears of corn on long stalks; on r., olive-tree. [Pl. XXVI. 2.]
			L. Verus.
46	Æ ·6	ΛOVKIOC· KAICAP Head of L. Verus† r., bare; [slightly bearded]. [Pl. XXVI. 3.]	ЄΛΑΙ TΩN Kalathos containing poppy-head and ears of corn.

* On another coin of the same strategos, Imhoof-Blumer reads NЄOY? (*Monn. gr.*, p. 274, no. 236): F. Marx (*Mittheilungen des d. deutsch. arch. Inst. in Athen*, x., 1885, p. 22) reads the same inscription NЄOK [*ὄρου*]. The word NЄOV is quite distinct on the present coin: on another coin of Elaea the inscription ЄΠI CTP·ΠЄΛΛΩNIOV NЄ ЄΛΑITΩN occurs (Mion., iii., p. 16, no. 95). On a coin of Aegae, p. 99, no. 27 *supra*, we find the inscription ЄΠI. AVP. ΠΩΛΛIΩNOC TPIC NЄ OV and on coins of Cyme the following legends occur:—ЄΠI · AVP · ЄΛΠIΔHΦOPOV · NЄ · KVMAIΩN (*supra*, p. 122, no. 152); ЄΠI ЄΛΠIΔHΦOPOV N KVMAIΩN (*supra*, p. 116, no. 117); ЄΠ. CT. AVP. ЄΛΠIΔHΦOPOY ΔIC KY MAIΩN (Loebbecke in *Zeit. für Num.*, xii., p. 314); [Є]ΠI CT. AV [P ЄΛΠI] ΔHΦOPOV. B. KVMAI (Mionnet, Sup. vi., p. 25, no. 172). These coins of Cyme show that NЄ and N (evidently abbreviated from NЄOV) are equivalent to ΔIC or B. In lapidary inscriptions ΔIC or B following a proper name indicate a person who bears the same name as his father (S. Reinach, *Traité d'épigraphie grecque*), thus, ЄΛΠIΔHΦOPOV ΔIC =ЄΛΠIΔHΦOPOV ЄΛΠIΔ HΦOPOV. NЄOC must therefore have the signification of "junior," "the younger." Compare ΦAVCTЄINA NЄA CЄBACTH on coins of Faustina the Younger struck at Amastris (Wroth, Cat., *Pontus*, p. 88, no. 30) and at Nicomedia (*op. cit.*, p. 182, no. 22).—In the inscription of the coin of Aegae (*supra*, p. 99, no. 27) ЄΠI. AVP. ΠΩΛ ΛIΩNOC TPIC NЄOV, the word TPIC appears to indicate that Pollio bore the same name as his father and grandfather (cf. Reinach, *op. cit.*, p. 509).

† Coins of this type were formerly attributed to Lucius Caesar, the adopted son of Augustus. On the attribution to Lucius Verus, see Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 274, no. 235, and Pick in *Z. f. N.*, xvii., p. 192 f.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Commodus.
		AVTK·Λ·AV PKOM OΔOC Bust of Commodus r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΛAITΩ N Bust of Crispina r. (as Demeter or Persephone) holding in l. hand poppy-head and ears of corn. [Pl. XXVI. 4.]
47	Æ ·85		
48	Æ ·65	(AV KAI [KO]MMO ΔO)	(ЄΛAI TΩN)
49	Æ ·75	AVTK AVPKOMO Bust of Commodus r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΛA ЄI TΩN Two flaming torches entwined by serpents; between torches, flaming altar.* [Pl. XXVI. 5.]
50	Æ ·7	AVTK KOMMOΔ [O] C Bust of Commodus r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΛAI TΩN Asklepios standing, looking l.; in r., snake-encircled staff. [Bank Coll.]
			Sept. Severus.
51	Æ 1·85	AVKAI·Λ·CЄΠTI CЄ OVHPOCΠЄP Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠICT PAΘHГOV ΛIPPIOV[Z] H[N]ΩN OC ЄΛAITΩN† The Emperor, in military dress, on horse r.; r. hand raised; before him, trophy, at foot of which captive crouching l.

* Similar types occur on the Imperial coins of Cyzicus, Pergamum and Alexandria: see Wroth, B. M. Cat., *Mysia*, Index, under "Torch" and "Torches," and Poole, B. M. Cat., *Alexandria*, Pl. XXX. 29, &c.

† Cp. Mion., iii., p. 19, no. 112 and no. 114 (sulphur cast in Brit. Mus.); Sup. vi., p. 32, no. 213. ΛIPPIOV = L. Hirrius.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Gordian III.
52	Æ ·8	AVTOK· ΓOPΔIAN OC· Bust of Gordian III. r., laur.	ЄΛΛ ЄITΩN Demeter standing l.; in r., ears of corn; in l., long torch.
			Trajan Decius.
53	Æ 1·6	AVTKMЄC KVINTPAI ANOCΔЄKI OC Bust of Trajan Decius r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠIC AVP·ΔOP V ΛAOV·B· ЄΛAЄITΩN Zeus seated l. on throne; in r., patera; l. hand on sceptre.
			Herennius Etruscus.
54	Æ 1·35	KVIN·ЄPЄN·ЄTPOVC KOC·MЄC·ΔЄKI Bust of Herennius Etruscus r., bare; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠIC·AVP·ΔOP VΛAOV·B· ЄΛ AЄ ITΩ N Athena wearing helmet and chiton with diplois standing l.; r. hand holds patera over lighted altar; l. hand supports spear and shield. [Pl. XXVI. 6.]
55	Æ 1·1	KVIN.ЄPЄN·ЄTPOVC KOC·ΔЄKI Bust of Herennius Etruscus r., bare; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠIΔOPV Λ AOVЄΛAЄI TΩN Male figure (Herennius Etruscus?) wearing cuirass standing l., holding in r. patera over lighted altar placed beneath tree (of olive?); in his l. paludamentum and sword. [Pl. XXVI. 7.]
			Hostilianus.
56	Æ ·9	·ΓA·IOVAΛ· OCT· ME CKVINT Bust of Hostilianus r., bare, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΛAЄ ITΩN Tyche standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		GRYNIUM.	
		Third Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Apollo, laur., three-quarter face towards l.	ΓΥΡΝΗΩΝ Mussel-shell.*
1	Æ ·65	[Pl. XXVI. 8.]	
2	Æ ·7		(ΓΥΡΝΗ / ΝΩ)
3	Æ ·45	[Pl. XXVI. 9.]	(ΓΥΡ / Ν Η)
4	Æ ·45		(ΓΥΡ / Ν Η)
5	Æ ·45		(ΓΥΡ)

* Coins of this class were formerly attributed to Pyrnus in Caria, the Γ of the legend having been misread as Π. Mr. H. P. Borrell (*Num. Chron.*, ix., pp. 159-160), who pointed out this error, stated that the coins in question were "invariably procured (by him) in company" with coins of Pitane, Pergamum, Cyme and Myrina, and he suggested the attribution to Grynium in Aeolis, which is no doubt correct, though the town-name in the Authors and in Inscriptions is always given as Grynium or Grynia. (Hdtus., i. 149, Γρυνεία; inscr. in *Bull. corr. hell.*, xii., p. 372, l. 7. ΓΡΥΝΗ[ϕ]; Strabo, Γρύνιον; Pliny, *H. N.*, v. 30 (32) Grynia.) Nos. 1, 4, 5 were formerly in Mr. Borrell's Collection; no. 2 was procured from a resident at Smyrna; no. 3 was presented by Mr. W. R. Paton in 1891 together with some other coins chiefly of Caria.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		LARISSA PHRICONIS.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
1	Æ ·85	Bearded male head r., bare (Herakles?). [Pl. XXVI. 10.]	ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ Amphora; in field r., grain of corn.
2	Æ ·7	Female head r., wearing sphendone, earring, and necklace. [Pl. XXVI. 11.]	Λ A / P I Amphora; above, bunch of grapes; on l., club; on r., caduceus.
3	Æ ·7	Female head l.	[Λ]Α[ΡΙ]? Amphora; on l., caduceus; on r., bunch of grapes.
4	Æ ·45	Female head l., wearing earring and necklace.	Λ A / P I Amphora; above, bunch of grapes; on l., caduceus; on r., ear of corn.*
5	Æ ·4		(Λ A P bunch of grapes and symbol on r. not visible.)

* These coins with the amphora type seem to belong to this Larissa rather than to any other place of the name (cp. Dumersan, *Rev. num.*, ix., p. 28 ff.; pl. iii.). No. 3 was purchased by the British Museum in 1880 together with 26 other Greek coins, most of which were of the Troad. Of the Larissa in the Troad there seem to be no coins extant. Dr. Imhoof-Blumer further assigns to Larissa Phriconis bronze coins having the reverse-type of a bull, and points out that they resemble the money of Boeone (*Mons. gr.*, p. 275). The bronze coins with *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.*, Horseman, assigned by Borrell and Ramsay (*Jour. Hell. Stud.*, ii., p. 283) to this Larissa, are better attributed to the Ionian Larissa, on account of their resemblance (noted by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, *Mon. gr.*, p. 289) to the coins of Colophon.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			MYRINA.	
			Second and First Centuries B.C.	
			SILVER.	
			Series I.	
			Head of Apollo of Grynium r., wearing laurel-wreath with ends falling behind.	**MYPINAIΩN** Apollo of Grynium, wearing laurel-wreath and himation which leaves upper limbs bare, standing r.; in r., patera; in l., laurel-branch to which two fillets are attached; before him, omphalos and amphora: the whole in laurel-wreath.*
1	258·8	Æ 1·35	[Pl. XXVII. 1.]	in field l.,
2	253·4	Æ 1·25	[Pl. XXVII. 2.]	,, ,,
3	259·	Æ 1·4		,, ,,
4	58·5	Æ ·7	[Pl. XXVII. 3.]	,, ,, [DRACHM.]

* The tetradrachms and drachms of this class are here grouped in three series, according to the differing modes in which the hair of Apollo is treated. In Series I. the hair falls in natural ringlets. In Series II. it is arranged in formal curls, and in Series III. it falls in thin, straggling ringlets. No. 6 is transitional between Series I. and II., for it has the formal curls of Series II., but the monograms on its reverse are identical with those of the drachm no. 5, which has the hair in natural ringlets. With regard to the style of the coins, especially as displayed in the heads of Apollo, it will be seen that the specimens in Series III. are decidedly worse, and therefore presumably later, than those in Series I. The coins in I. are of good style, while II. contains pieces some of which resemble the well-executed coins of I. and some which resemble the poorly treated coins of Series III.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	58·2	Æ ·85	(countermark [of Temnus?], bunch of grapes.)	in field l., , AE, [Drachm].
6	250·2	Æ 1·25	[Pl. xxvii. 4.]	„ „ „ „ „
			Series II.	
7	243·6	Æ 1·35		in field l.,
8	257·	Æ 1·35	[Pl. xxvii. 5.]	„ „
9	221·6	Æ 1·3		„ „
10	249·5	Æ 1·35		„ „ „
11	260·	Æ 1·25		„ „
12	250·8	Æ 1·45		„ „
13	253·2	Æ 1·35		„ „
14	185·8	Æ 1·2*		„ „
15	252·	Æ 1·4 (base)		„ „
			Series III.	
16	257·5	Æ 1·4		in field l.,
17	257·	Æ 1·45		„ „
18	260·8	Æ 1·35		„ „
19	257·8	Æ 1·3	[Pl. xxvii. 6.]	„ „

* This coin is either of base silver or of bronze plated with silver.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		[For Alexandrine coins struck at Myrina, see Müller, nos. 933—942, Classes v., vi.]	
			BRONZE.
		Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet ornamented with griffin.	MY PI Amphora.
20	Æ ·65	[Pl. XXVII. 7.]	
21	Æ ·65	(griffin not visible.)	
22	Æ ·7		
23	Æ ·45		
24	Æ ·4		
25	Æ ·4		
26	Æ ·4	(type I.: griffin not visible.)	(M Y)
		Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	MY PI Amphora; in field r., lyre.
27	Æ ·7	[Pl. XXVII. 8.]	
28	Æ ·65		
29	Æ ·6	(border not visible.)	
30	Æ ·6		
31	Æ ·65	(border not visible.)	
32	Æ ·5	Head of Helios r., radiate: border of dots.	MY PI Amphora.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		(*a.* Without names of Emperors.)	
		Trajan—Commodus?	
		AP KOP NHΛIOV Bust of Apollo r.; in front, laurel-branch.	MVPI NAIΩN Lyre: on l., palm-branch.
33	Æ ·65	[Pl. XXVIII. 1.]	
34	Æ ·65		
35	Æ ·55	Bust of Apollo r. [Pl. XXVIII. 2.]	MVPEI NAIΩN Lyre.
36	Æ ·7	EΠICTP ΔIONVC[IOV] Bust of Apollo r.	MVPI Lyre; on r., palm-branch.
37	Æ ·5	Head of bearded Herakles r.	MVPEI NAIΩN Telesphoros standing facing.
38	Æ ·55	Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis.	MVPEI NAIΩN Telesphoros standing facing.
39	Æ ·5	Telesphoros standing facing. [Pl. XXVIII. 3.]	MVPEINAIΩN Lyre.
40	Æ ·55	Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis. [Pl. XXVIII. 4.]	MVPE INAIΩN Lyre.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Valerian—Gallienus.	
41	Æ ·7	MVPЄ INA Bust of the Amazon Myrina (foundress of Myrina) l., turreted.* [Pl. XXVIII. 5.]	MVPЄI NAIΩN Tyche standing l., holding in r. rudder; in l., cornucopiae.
		(*b.* With names of Emperors.)	
		Trajan.	
42	Æ ·65	AV[TOKPAT] OPAT PAIANON Head of Trajan r., laur.	[Θ]ЄANPΩ [MHN]MYPI Bust of Roma r., turreted.
		M. Aurelius.	
43	Æ 1·	AVKAIAV PHAIOCO VHPOC Head of M. Aurelius r., laur.	ЄΠI MOVΛAPICTOΦANOVC MYPINAIΩN Apollo of Grynium standing to front, looking l.; wears himation which leaves r. shoulder bare; r. holds patera over lighted altar; in l., laurel-branch, filleted.† [Pl. XXVIII. 6.]
		Sept. Severus.	
44	Æ 1·5	AVT· KAI· Λ·CЄΠ [C ЄOVHP]OC Π[ЄP] IOV· ΔOMNA CЄBACTH Head of Sept. Severus r., laur., facing head of Julia Domna: countermark, head ?	Є[ΠI C]TP·ЄV ΠЄICT OV·TO VATTAΛOV MVPЄINAI ΩN Hexastyle temple, within which Apollo of Grynium, wearing himation, standing to front, looking l.; in his r., patera; in l., laurel-branch.‡ [Pl. XXVIII. 7.]

* Cp. note * on coin of Cyme, *supra*, p. 118.

† Cp. a better preserved specimen described in Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 632, no. 248; pl. viii. 15.

‡ Cp. a similar specimen described in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 49, no. 1.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Gordian III.	
45	Æ 1·6	A·K· M·ANT·ΓΟΡΔΙΑ NOC K·ΦOV C TPANKVΛΛEINA Bust of Gordian III. r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass, facing bust of Tranquillina.	EΠ·CT·KO·ΦOVP IOVAΠOΛ OΦA NO V MVPEINAI [ΩN] Hexastyle temple, in which Apollo of Grynium, wearing himation, standing to front, looking l.; in his r., patera; in l., laurel-branch.
		Tranquillina.	
46	Æ ·8	[ΦOVP· TPAN]KVΛΛ EINAC Bust of Tranquillina r.	MVPE IN AI ΩN Artemis huntress grasping horn of stag, on which she kneels r.

ALLIANCE COIN.

AEGAE AND MYRINA.

See AEGAE, *supra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		NEONTEICHOS.	
		Second Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
1	Æ ·45	Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting helmet.	NE (no type).
2	Æ ·4	Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting helmet.	NE Owl.
3	Æ ·65	Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting helmet ornamented with griffin. [Pl. XXVIII. 8.]	NE Owl.*

* Nos. 1—3 were formerly the property of Mr. H. P. Borrell (no. 1= *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 49, no. 1; no. 3=Borrell, *Sale Catalogue*, 1852, lot 161) who states (*Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 49) that coins of this class were brought to him "from Aeolia and Mysia, with coins of Temnus, Cyme, Larissa, Elaea, Myrina and Pergamus." Cousinery also testifies to similar coins having been found in Aeolis (see Mion., iii., p. 22, *note*).

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		TEMNUS.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Dionysos l., bearded, wreathed with ivy.	Τ Α Bunch of grapes with vine-leaves and tendrils: the whole in slight circular incuse.*
1	Æ ·45	[Pl. XXVIII. 9.]	
2	Æ ·4		
3	Æ ·35	(head r.)	
		Third Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
4	Æ ·75	Head of Dionysos r., beardless; wreathed with ivy. [Pl. XXVIII. 10.]	Τ Α Bunch of grapes: the whole within wreath of vine.
		Head of Dionysos r., beardless; wreathed with ivy.	Τ Α Bunch of grapes hanging from vine-branch with leaves.
5	Æ ·75	[Pl. XXVIII. 11.]	
6	Æ ·7		in field l., Ⱶ
7	Æ ·7	[Pl. XXVIII. 12.]	„ „ Ⱶ

* 1—3. These coins are usually attributed (*e.g.* by Leake and Head) to Temnus. No. 3 was purchased in 1841 of Mr. Burgon, who in his MS. Catalogue assigns it to Temnus. The close resemblance of the coins in style and fabric to 4th century Æ of the island of Naxos (Wroth, Cat., *Crete and Aegean Islands*, pl. XXV. 11) is remarkable.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Second and First Centuries B.C.	
		SILVER.	
8	Æ ·55	Head of Apollo r., laur. (Weight, 27·2 grains.) [Pl. XXIX. 1.]	T A Tall one-handled vase; above it, vine-branch from which hang four bunches of grapes; in field, A M*
		[For Alexandrine coins attributed to Temnus, see Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 952—956: various specimens are in the British Museum.]	
		BRONZE.	
9	Æ ·5	Head of Dionysos r., beardless; wreathed with ivy.	T A Bunch of grapes hanging from vine-branch with leaves; in field r., 中
10	Æ ·75	Head of Dionysos r., beardless; wreathed with ivy. [Pl. XXIX. 2.]	T A Athena wearing helmet and chiton with diplois standing l.; in r., Nike and bunch of grapes; l. supports shield; in field, Δ H
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		(*a.* Without names of Emperors.)	
		Circ. A.D. 200?	
11	Æ ·65	ЄΠIZΩ IAOV River-god Hermos, naked, reclining l.; in r., plant; in l., cornucopiae. [Pl. XXIX. 3.]	THMN ITΩN Apollo in long drapery standing r.; r. hand raised to head; l. elbow rests on column.

* This rare coin was first published by Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 50, no. 1. Similar types occur on bronze coins of Temnus: see L. Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, p. 240; pl. ii. 22; Lenormant, *Catal. Behr*, p. 91, no. 546.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Elagabalus.
12	Æ 1·	IЄPACVN KΛHTOC Bust of the Senate r.	CTP·HPΩ ΔO [VTHMNЄ] IT ΩN* Two Nemeses standing facing one another; each with one arm bent, plucking chiton at neck, and with the other arm lowered.
			Severus Alexander—Philip I.
		IЄPACVN KΛHTOC Bust of the Senate r.	CTPCMAP AΓ ΔOVTHM N ЄITΩN† Two Nemeses standing facing one another; each with one arm bent, plucking chiton at neck, and with the other arm lowered.
13	Æ 1·1		
14	Æ ·95		(·C·AV·CTPATONЄIKIANOV THMN)‡
15	Æ 1·	[Pl. xxix. 4.]	(Є·CT·AV·CTPATONЄIKIANO VTHMN ЄITΩN)
16	Æ 1·	(IЄPACV NKΛHTOC)	(CT·AV·NЄ IKO CTPATOV T HMN)§
17	Æ 1·	countermark, Δ	(ЄΠ·CTP·ANTΩNЄINOVTHM NЄIT)‖

* The name of the strategos Herodes occurs on coins of Elagabalus, see Mion., iii., p. 29, no. 174.

† Smaragdos occurs on coins of J. Mamaea, see Mion., Sup. vi., p. 45, no. 275.

‡ Stratonikianos occurs on coins of Severus Alexander (*infra*) and of Philip I. (Mion., Sup. vi., p. 46, no. 286).

§ Nikostratos occurs on coins of Gordian III., see Mion., iii., p. 30, no. 180.

‖ Antoninus occurs on coins of Philip I., see Mion., Sup. vi., p. 46, no. 284.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Valerian—Gallienus.
		ΤΗ ΜΝΟC Turreted female bust r. (The city of Temnus, or an Amazon foundress of Temnus?)	ΤΗΜΝΕ Ι ΤΩΝ Tyche standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.*
18	Æ ·75	[Pl. XXIX. 5.]	
19	Æ ·75		(ΤΗΜΝ ΕΙΤΩΝ)
20	Æ ·7		(ΤΗΜΝ Ε ΙΤΩΝ)
21	Æ ·7		
22	Æ ·8	ЅΕVC ΑΚΡΑΙΟ C Bust of Zeus Akraios r.	ΤΗΜΝ ΕΙΤ ΩΝ Homer seated r.; in outstretched l., scroll.
23	Æ ·55	CΑΡΑ ΠΙC Bust of Sarapis r.†	ΤΗΜΝ ΕΙΤΩΝ Eagle standing r.

* With the types compare the coins of Cyme (*supra*, p. 117, nos. 118-120) and Myrina (*supra*, p. 139, no. 41).

† Coins of the same flat fabric as nos. 18—23 and with similar representations occur at Smyrna and are assigned by Mr. Head (Cat. *Ionia*, pl. xxvii.) to the period of Trajan—Commodus. I venture to think that most of the Smyrnaean coins in question and those of Temnus, nos. 18—23, are of a later time, and that they belong to the age of Valerian and Gallienus. The female head on no. 18 of Temnus, in fact, resembles that on a coin of Erythrae and Chios (Cat. *Ionia*, p. 150, no. 274; pl. xxxviii. 11.) assigned by Mr. Head to the age of Valerian (cp. also Cat. *Ionia*, p. 318, nos. 65, 66, time of Valerian and Gallienus).

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		(*b.* With name of Proconsul.)	
		Asinius Gallus, B.C. 6-5.	
		ACINIOC ΓΑΛΛΟC ΑΓΝΟC Male head r., beardless and bare (Asinius Gallus*).	ΑΠΟΛΛΑC ΦΑΙΝΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΝΙΤΑΝ Head of young Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy.
24	Æ ·7		[Pl. XXIX. 6.]
25	Æ ·6		[Pl. XXIX. 7.]
26	Æ ·6		
		(*c.* With heads of Emperors.)	
		Augustus.	
		ΚΑΙCΑΡCЄΒΑCΤΟCΠΑΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΑΤ[ΗΑC]† Head of Augustus r., beardless and bare.	ΑΠΟΛΛΑC ΦΑΙΝΙΟΥΤΑΜΝΙΤΑΝ Athena wearing helmet and chiton with diplois standing l.; in r., Nike and bunch of grapes; l. supports spear and shield.
27	Æ ·8	[Pl. XXIX. 8.]	[Bank Coll.]
28	Æ ·85		
29	Æ ·8		

* C. Asinius Gallus, son of the well-known Asinius Pollio, was Proconsul of Asia A.U.C. 748-49 = B.C. 6-5. (See Waddington, *Fastes*, no. 58, and the article "Les portraits des proconsuls d'Asie et d'Afrique sur les monnaies" in his *Mélanges de num.*, ii., p. 133 ff.; cp. Mommsen in *Zeit. für Num.*, ii., p. 69 f., and L. Müller, *ib.*, p. 295 f.) "'Αγνός, ἁγνεία, sont des mots qu'on trouve souvent dans les inscriptions honorifiques appliqués aux magistrats romains, par exemple à Tlos, τὸν ἁγνὸν δικαιοδότην (*Corpus inscr. gr.*, 2631, 4240); comme en latin, integerrimo et sanctissimo praesidi." Waddington (*Fastes*, no. 58, p. 96).

† The last three letters are not distinct on these specimens, but Dr. Von Sallet (*Z. f. N.*, xii., p. 361 f.) states that two examples of the coin in the Berlin collection read ΥΠΑΤΗΑC (the Η has the form Ⱨ). According to Von Sallet, ὑπατήας = ὑπατείας = *consulatus*: "der Genetiv πλουσίας ὑπατείας ist wie δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας mit der Kaisername zu verbinden; πλούσιος heisst reich, vornehm, also die ganze Titulatur bedeutet 'Caesar Augustus mit der hohem Consularwürde bekleidet.'"

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Domitia.
30	Æ 1·	ΔOMITIAC [ЄBAC TH ?] Bust of Domitia r.	. . . . . OΛЄΩCTHMNITΩN CTPATHΓO[V] Athena, wearing helmet and chiton with diplois, standing l.; in r., Nike [and bunch of grapes ?]; l. supports spear and shield.
			Faustina, sen.
31	Æ ·85	ΦAVCT[IN] ACEBA C[T]H Bust of Faustina sen. r.	CTP AKVΛ·THMN Athena (as on last) standing l.; in r., Nike; l. supports spear and shield.
			Commodus.
32	Æ 1·3	[AVT]O· K·M·AV P·K OM[OΔOC] Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠ[ICTP] ΑΠOΛΛ[Ω NIOV] (in field) A M A Λ Ω (in exergue) THMNЄI TΩN Male figure standing facing, looking l. [Zeus holding eagle and sceptre ?]; on each side of him a female figure [Nemesis]: in field l., altar ?*
			Julia Maesa.
33	Æ 1·2	·IOVΛ·MAICA CЄB ACTH Bust of Julia Maesa r. [Pl. XXIX. 9.]	ЄΠ·CTPA· HP ΩΔOVTHM NЄI TΩ N Athena, wearing helmet and chiton with diplois, standing l.; in r., Nike; l. supports spear and shield.

* This coin is in poor condition: a better specimen is described in Mionnet, Sup. vi., p. 43, no. 268; cp. Wellenheim, *Cat.*, i., p. 229, no. 5206.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Severus Alexander.
34	Æ 1·4	AKMAVPCЄ· AΛЄ ΞANΔPOC Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠ·CT·AVP·CTPAT ONЄIKI ANOV·TH MNЄ IT Ω N Youthful male figure, wearing hunting-boots, and chlamys over l. arm, advancing l.; r. hand outstretched over the head of a stag that runs before him.
			Gordian III.
35	Æ ·9	AKMANT ΓOPΔIAN OC Bust of Gordian III. r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	THMNЄ I TΩN Herakles standing l.; in r., kantharos; in l., club and lion's skin.
			Otacilia Severa.
		MAΩTAK CЄVHPA· CЄ Bust of Otacilia Severa r.	THMNЄI TΩN ЄPMOC River-god Hermos, beardless, reclining l.; himation over lower limbs; in r., branch; l. on urn.
36	Æ ·85		[Pl. XXIX. 10.]
37	Æ ·85		
			Philip, jun.
38	Æ ·8	AKMIΦI ΛIΠΠOC Bust of Philip, jun. r., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	THMNЄI TΩN ЄPMOC River-god Hermos, beardless, reclining l.; himation over lower limbs; in r., branch; l. on urn.
39	Æ ·85	AKMIΦI ΛIΠΠOC Bust of Philip jun. r wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	THMNЄ I TΩN Herakles standing l.; in r., kantharos; in l., club and lion's skin. [Pl. XXIX. 11.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		TISNA.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
1	Æ ·45	Beardless male head l., horned (the River Τισναῖος or Τιτναῖος). [Pl. XXIX. 12.]	TIΣ NAION One-handled vase l.*

* Published by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer in his *Monnaies grecques*, p. 275, no. 240, who well points out that Tisna (= the "Titanus" of Pliny, *H. N.* v. 32) must have been in the neighbourhood of Cyme and Aegae. The one-handled vase is a distinctive type of Cyme, and the river TIT NAIOΣ is mentioned on imperial coins of Aegae (*supra*, p. 98, no. 23). See further as to the site, "Introduction," *supra*, under "Tisna."

LESBOS.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			LESBOS.	
			BILLON COINAGE.*	
			Circ. B.C. 550—440.	
1	236·	Bill.·85	Quadripartite square; quarters in relief; in centre, pellet: border of dots between two circles. [Pl. xxx. 1.]	Rude incuse square.
2	234·5	Bill. ·9	Lion's head r.; mouth open. [Pl. xxx. 2.]	Rude incuse square.
3	188·2	Bill. ·8	Lion's scalp. [Pl. xxx. 3.]	Rude incuse square.
4	33·	Bill.·45	Lion's scalp.	Rude incuse square.
5	19·	Bill.·35	Lion's scalp.	Rude incuse square.

* On this coinage and the attribution of certain specimens to cities of Lesbos, see "Introduction," *supra*, under "Lesbos."

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Gorgoneion.	Rude incuse square.
6	221·8	Bill.·85	[Pl. xxx. 4.]	
7	218·8	Bill. ·8		
8	218·3	Bill. ·8		
9	103·5	Bill.·65	Fore-part of boar r. [Pl. xxx. 5.]	Rude incuse square.*
			Two boars' heads facing one another.	Rude incuse square.
10	23·2	Bill. ·4		(in centre of square, lozenge-shaped sinking.)
11	18·8	Bill. ·4	above, Λ/ [Pl. xxx. 6.]	
12	18·4	Bill. ·4	„ „	
13	17·5	Bill. ·4	„ ΛΕ	
14	17·3	Bill. ·4	„ ΛΕϵ	
15	17·7	Bill. ·4	[Pl. xxx. 7.]	
16	17·5	Bill. ·4		
17	9·6	Bill. ·3	above, Μ [Pl. xxx. 8.]	

* This reverse, like that of several other coins in the Billon series, shows an approximation to a quadripartite division of the incuse square.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
18	9·1	Bill. ·3		
19	9·7	Bill. ·3	[Pl. xxx. 9.]	(H within linear square)
20	8·5	Bill. ·3	[Pl. xxx. 10.]	(in centre, M)
21	14·2	Bill.·35	ΛΕΣ Boar's head l. [Pl. xxx. 11.]	Rude incuse square.
22	9·1	Bill. ·3	Two boars' heads facing one another: above, eye. [Pl. xxx. 12.]	Quadripartite incuse square.*
			Boar's head r.: above, eye.	Rude incuse square.
23	14·5	Bill. ·3	[Pl. xxx. 13.]	
24	13·5	Bill. ·3		
25	12·9	Bill. ·3		
			Two eyes.	Rude incuse square (sometimes quadripartite).
26	7·3	Bill. ·3		
27	6·1	Bill. ·3	[Pl. xxx. 14.]	
28	5·2	Bill.·25	[Pl. xxx. 15.]	
29	4·9	Bill.·25		

* Procured at Mytilene by Sir C. T. Newton, and engraved in his *Travels in the Levant*, ii., p. 19.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
30	4·7	Bill.·25		
31	4·4	Bill.·25		
32	3·9	Bill.·25	[Pl. xxx 16.]	
33	3·6	Bill.·25		
34	3·2	Bill.·2		
35	2·8	Bill. ·2		
36	2·6	Bill. ·2		
			Eye.	Rude incuse square.
37	3·	Bill. ·2	[Pl. xxx. 17.]	
38	3·6	Bill. ·2		
39	1·8	Bill. ·2		
40	1·2	Bill.·15	(type obscure)*	
41	4·4	Bill.·25	Two eyes. [Pl. xxx. 18.]	Amphora within incuse square.
			Head of negro r.	Rude incuse square.
42	14·7	Bill.·35		

* Procured by Sir C. T. Newton.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
43	14·	Bill. ·3		
44	12·3	Bill. ·3	[Pl. xxx. 19.]	
45	15·3	Bill.·35	(type l.)	
			Two calves' heads facing one another; between them, olive-tree.	Rude incuse square.
46	169·3	Bill. ·8	[Pl. xxx. 20.]	
47	169	Bill. ·8		
48	171·3	Bill. ·8		
49	159·3	Bill.·75		
			Calf's head l.	Rude incuse square.
50	83·2	Bill.·65	[Pl. xxx. 21.]	
51	62·8 worn.	Bill. ·6		
52	11·4	Bill. ·3	[Pl. xxx. 22.]	
53	10·5	Bill. ·3		
			Calf's head l.	Lion's head l. within incuse square.
54	7·3	Bill.·25		
55	6·9	Bill.·25		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Youthful male head l., bound with taenia (Apollo ?)	Quadripartite incuse square.
56	14·	Bill.·35	[Pl. XXXI. 1.]	
57	8·7	Bill. ·3	[Pl. XXXI. 2.]	
58	59·6	Bill. ·5	Youthful male head l. (Orpheus ?) wearing Thracian (?) head-dress.* [Pl. XXXI. 3.]	Lion's head l. within incuse square.
			Female head l., hair tied with cord wound twice round.	[M] Y Lion's head r.: whole in incuse square.†
59	30·1	Bill.·45	[Pl. XXXI. 4.]	
60	13·7	Bill.·35	[Pl. XXXI. 5.]	(no inscr.)
61	13·8	Bill. ·3		(,, ,,)
62	11·5	Bill. ·3		(,, ,,)

* A similar specimen is published by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Monn. gr.*, p. 279, no. 254; pl. E, no. 31), who describes the obverse type as "tête imberbe à g. coiffée de la tiare perse." I venture to suggest that the head is that of Orpheus, relying on its resemblance to the well-known Naples relief of Orpheus and Eurydice: see Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, vol. ii., p. 1121, fig. 1317.

† Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 279, no 255.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			LESBOS.	
			ELECTRUM COINAGE.	
			Circ. B.C. 480—440.	
			SIXTHS.	
			Series I.: reverse type in intaglio.	
			Fore-part of winged boar r.	Lion's head r. (in intaglio); behind, small incuse.
1	39·6	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXI. 6.]	
2	39·5	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXI. 7.]	
3	39·5	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXI. 8.]	
4	39·7	El. ·45	Fore-part of winged boar l. [Pl. XXXI. 9.]	Lion's head l. (in intaglio); behind, small incuse.
			Fore-part of bull l.; in front, M	Lion's head r. (in intaglio); behind, small incuse.
5	39·2	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXI. 10.]	
6	39·4	El. ·4		(type I.)
			Ram's head r.; beneath, cock l.	Lion's head r. (in intaglio); behind, small incuse.
7	38·6	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXI. 11.]	
8	38·2	El. ·45		
9	39·4	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXI. 12.]	
10	39·	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXI. 13.]	(type I.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	39·2	El. ·4	Ram's head r.; beneath, cock l. [Pl. xxxi. 14.]	Bull's head l. (in intaglio).
12	41·6	El. ·45	Ram's head r.; beneath, ram's leg r. [Pl. xxxi. 15.]	Bull's head r. (in intaglio).
13	38·	El. ·4	Ram's head r.; beneath, cock, l. [Pl. xxxi. 16.]	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin (in intaglio); behind, small incuse.
14	39·2	El. ·4	Gorgoneion on aegis fringed with serpents. [Pl. xxxi. 17.]	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin (in intaglio); behind, small incuse.
			Fore-part of horse r.; beneath, ΛΕ	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin (in intaglio).
15	39·2	El. ·45	[Pl. xxxi. 18.]	
16	38·6	El. ·4	[Pl. xxxi. 19.]	
			Lion's head r.	Calf's head r. (in intaglio); behind, small incuse.
17	38·4	El. ·4	behind, ΛΕ [Pl. xxxi. 20.]	
18	39·	El. ·4	behind, ΛΕ	
19	39·7	El. ·4	[Pl. xxxi. 21.]	
20	38·5	El. ·4	[Pl. xxxi. 22.]	
21	39·4	El. ·45	[Pl. xxxi. 23.]	
22	39·5	El. ·4		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23	39·6	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXI. 24.]	(type I.)
24	34·3	El. ·4	Lion's head r. [Pl. XXXI. 25.]	Cock's head l. (in intaglio); behind, small incuse.
25	39·2	El. ·45	Fore-part of winged lion l. [Pl. XXXI. 26.]	Cock's head l. (in intaglio); behind, small incuse.
26	38·1	El. ·4	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin. [Pl. XXXI. 27.]	Bull's head r. (in intaglio).
27	38·1	El. ·4	Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet and circular earing. [Pl. XXXI. 28.]	Lion's head facing (in intaglio).*
			Circ. B.C. 440—350 (*or later?*)	
			STATER.	
28	238·4	El. ·75	MVTI Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair short. [Pl. XXXII. 1.]	Quadripartite incuse square.
			SIXTHS.	
			Series II.: reverse type within plain incuse square.†	
			Fore-part of goat r., looking l.	Owl facing, wings spread, within incuse square.
29	38·8	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXII. 2.]	
30	38·3	El. ·45		

* Cp. *Num. Chron.*, 3rd ser., vol. ii., p. 227, with ΛΕ (Imhoof Coll.)

† Nos. 31, 33, 34, 37 have a linear border as well as the incuse square on the reverse, and a merely mechanical arrangement would place them in Series III., which has a linear border as well as the incuse. The style of the obverses of nos. 31, and perhaps 33 and 34, seems, however, to require that the coins should be placed in Series II. rather than with the coins of Series III. I am inclined to place no. 37 in Series II., though it may possibly belong to Series III.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Fore-part of boar r.	Lion's head r. within incuse square.
31	37·6	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXII. 3.]	(lion's head within linear border.)
32	37·5	El. ·4		(lion's head within linear border.) [Pl. XXXII. 4.]
33	39·	El. ·4	Female head r., wearing earring; hair rolled. [Pl. XXXII. 5.]	Lion's head facing within linear border: whole in incuse square.
34	37·7	El. ·45	Youthful male head r., bare. [Pl. XXXII. 6.]	Calf's head r. within double linear border: whole in incuse square.
35	37·7	El. ·4	Fore-part of winged lion l. [Pl. XXXII. 7.]	Sphinx seated r. within incuse square.
36	38·1	El. ·45	Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet and circular earring. [Pl. XXXII. 8.]	Two calves' heads facing one another within incuse square.
37	39·	El. ·45	Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet, ornamented with upright olive-leaves and (at back) with floral scroll. [Pl. XXXII. 9.]	Two calves' heads facing one another; above, ΛΕ: whole in incuse square on the margin of which is a raised linear border.
38	39·3	El. ·4	Head of bearded Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy. [Pl. XXXII. 10.]	Two calves' heads facing one another; above, floral ornament (olive-spray ?): whole in incuse square.
			Head of bearded Satyr r., with pointed ear.	Two rams' heads facing one another, within incuse square.
39	38·5	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXII. 11.]	above, floral ornament (olive-spray ?).
40	38·3	El. ·45		„ „ „ „

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
41	38·5	El. ·45	[Pl. xxxii. 12.]	
42	38·7	El. ·4		
			Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair short.	Two rams' heads facing one another, within incuse square.
43	38·8	El. ·4	[Pl. xxxii. 13.]	above and below, floral ornament (olive-spray?)
44	39·2	El. ·4	[Pl. xxxii. 14.]	
45	37·8	El. ·4	Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair short. [Pl. xxxii. 15.]	Calf's head r., within incuse square.
46	38·4	El. ·4	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. xxxii. 16.]	Kantharos; beneath, vine-branch: whole in incuse square.
			Bearded male head r.; hair rolled.	Female head r., hair rolled; within incuse square.
47	38·4	El. ·4	[Pl. xxxii. 17.]	
48	37·9	El. ·45	[Pl. xxxii. 18.]	
			Female head, three-quarter face to r.; wears necklace; hair, bound with cord, in formal curls over forehead.	Bull's head l., within incuse square.
49	38·9	El. ·45	[Pl. xxxii. 19.]	
50	38·8	El. ·45	[Pl. xxxii. 20.]	above bull's head, M

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
51	39·2	El. ·4	Female head, three-quarter face to r.; wears necklace; hair, bound with cord, in formal curls over forehead. [Pl. XXXII. 21.]	Two boars' heads facing one another; between them, A: whole in incuse square.
			Youthful male head (Pan?) r., horned; hair short.	Gorgoneion within incuse square.
52	38·7	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXII. 22.]	
53	39·1	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXII. 23.]	
54	38·8	El. ·4		
55	38·2	El. ·45	Youthful male head r.; hair short, bound with taenia. [Pl. XXXII. 24.]	Crested Corinthian helmet r., in front ξ(=M?): whole in incuse square.
56	36·2	El. ·4	Youthful male head r.; hair short. [Pl. XXXII. 25.]	Male head r., with pointed beard (Dionysos?); within incuse square.
57	38·9	El. ·4	Head of Zeus Ammon r.; bearded; horned. [Pl. XXXII. 26.]	Female head r., wearing stephane; within incuse square.
			Series III.: reverse type in linear square within incuse square.	
58	38·7	El. ·45	Female head r.; hair in sphendone. [Pl. XXXIII. 1.]	Two bearded terminal figures (Dionysos? r., and Priapus l.) facing one another: linear square: whole in incuse square.
59	39·1	El. ·45	Head of bearded Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy. [Pl. XXXIII. 2.]	Female head r., wearing kalathos: linear square: whole in incuse square.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
60	39·6	El. ·4	Youthful head r. (Apollo?) wreathed; hair short.* [Pl. XXXIII. 3.]	Head and neck of griffin r.: square border of dots: whole in incuse square. [Bank Coll.]
61	39·5	El. ·4	Head of Apollo r., wreathed with laurel; hair long. [Pl. XXXIII. 4.]	Lyre: linear square: traces of incuse square.
			Female head r. (Aphrodite?) in sakkos; wears earring and necklace.	Lyre: linear square: traces of incuse square.
62	39·5	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 5.]	
63	38·5	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 6.]	
64	39·1	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 7.]	
			Head of Persephone r., wreathed with corn; wears earring.	Bull butting l.: linear square: traces of incuse square.
65	39·4	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 8.]	
66	39·1	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 9.]	
67	39·6	El. ·4	Head of Maenad l., wreathed with bunches of grapes; wears earring and necklace. [Pl. XXXIII. 10.]	Lion r.: linear square: whole in incuse square.

* The preservation of this specimen is not entirely satisfactory. Mr. Head (*Num. Chron.*, 1887, p. 297, no. 85) describes the type as a "female head r., wearing wreath, apparently of olive."

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
68	39·4	El. ·45	Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos tied under chin and on back of head. [Pl. XXXIII. 11.]	Panther r.: linear square: whole in incuse square.
			Female head r. (Kybele?), wearing earring and turreted head-dress, ornamented with acanthus pattern.	Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos tied under chin and on back of head: linear square: whole in incuse square.
69	39·6	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 12.]	
70	39·	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 13.]	
71	39·2	El. ·45	Head of Athena, wearing crested helmet, earring and necklace, three-quarter face to r. [Pl. XXXIII. 14.]	Bust of Hermes r.; petasos at shoulder: linear square: traces of incuse square.
			Head of Hera r., wearing ornamented stephanos.	Head (of negro type) r., wearing stephane: linear square: whole in incuse square.
72	38·8	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIII. 15.]	
73	38·4	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIII. 16.]	
			Female head r., wearing earring and necklace; hair in broad plaits tied with cord ending in tassel.	Head of young Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy: linear square: whole in incuse square.
74	39·2	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIII. 17.]	
75	39·4	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 18.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
76	35·4	El. ·45 (base.)	Head of Athena l., wearing helmet. [Pl. XXXIII. 19.]	Head of bearded Silenos facing: linear square: traces of incuse square.
			Head of young Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy.	Head of bearded Silenos facing: linear square: whole in incuse square.
77	39·4	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIII. 20.]	
78	39·4	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIII. 21.]	above head on left, star.
			Head of young Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy.	Youthful male head r., horned (Pan?); hair short: linear square: whole in incuse square.
79	39·6	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIII. 22.]	
80	39·1	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 23.]	
81	39·5	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 24.]	
82	38·7	El. ·4		[Pl. XXXIII. 25.]
83	39·1	El. ·45	Female head r. (Artemis?); hair tied in bunch behind; wears earring and necklace. [Pl. XXXIII. 26.]	Youthful male head r., horned (Pan?); hair short: linear square: whole in incuse square.
84	39·4	El. ·4	Youthful male head r., bound with taenia; hair short. [Pl. XXXIII. 27.]	Female head r.: linear square: traces of incuse square.
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	Female head r.; hair in sphendone: linear square: whole in incuse square.
85	39·3	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIII. 28.]	behind, serpent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
86	38·6	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIII. 29.]	behind, serpent?
87	39·5	El. ·4	behind head, serpent.	[Pl. XXXIV. 1.]
88	39·4	El. ·4	„ „	[Pl. XXXIV. 2.]
89	39·2	El. ·4	„ „	[Pl. XXXIV. 3.]
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	Female head r.; hair tied in bunch behind, drapery on neck: linear square: traces of incuse square.
90	39·3	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 4.]	
91	39·3	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIV. 5.]	
92	39·	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 6.]	
93	39·8	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIV. 7.]	
94	39·4	El. ·4	Head of Apollo laur.; three-quarter face to r. [Pl. XXXIV. 8.]	Female head r.; hair in sakkos: linear square: whole in incuse square.
			Bearded male head r. (Ares?), wearing crested helmet, ornamented with griffin.	Female head r.; hair in sakkos: linear square: whole in incuse square.
95	39·2	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIV. 9.]	
96	39·4	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIV. 10.]	
97	39·8	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 11.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Beardless male head r. (one of the Kabiri or the Dioskuri) wearing pileus wreathed with laurel: on each side of head, star.	Female head r., wearing circular earring; hair rolled: linear square: traces of incuse square.*
98	39·1	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 12.]	
99	39·3	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 13.]	
100	39·6	El. ·4		
101	39·7	El. ·4	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. XXXIV. 14.]	Beardless male head r., wearing chlamys and taenia (or wreath) [without linear square and incuse].
102	39·	El. ·45	Youthful male head r. (Apollo?) wreathed (with laurel?) [Pl. XXXIV. 15.]	Beardless male head r. (Herakles?) wreathed (with laurel?); chlamys (or lion's skin?) tied round neck [without linear square and incuse].
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	Female head r., bare; hair long; linear square: whole in incuse square.
103	39·2	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 16.]	
104	39·5	El. ·45		(wears necklace.)
105	38·9 (base?)	El. ·45	Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet. [Pl. XXXIV. 17.]	Bearded male head r., wearing Persian head-dress with ends falling behind neck: linear square: whole in incuse square.†

* No. 99 was procured by Sir C. T. Newton in 1856.

† Attributed by Dr. J. P. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 190) to the Gongylid dynasty of Pergamum.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting helmet, crested and ornamented.	Female head r. (Hera?), wearing ornamented stephanos; hair short: linear square: whole in incuse square.
106	39·	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIV. 18.]	[Bank Coll.]
107	38·2	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 19.]	
108	37·6	El. ·4		
109	39·5	El. ·45	Head of Athena r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet and earring. [Pl. XXXIV. 20.]	Owl standing r.; head facing; wings closed: linear square: traces of incuse square.
			Head of Zeus Ammon r.; horned; beardless.	Eagle standing r., looking back; wings closed: linear square: whole in incuse square.
110	39·5	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 21.]	
111	39·4	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIV. 22.]	
112	39· (base.)	El. ·4		
113	39·4	El. ·4	Bearded male head r., laur. (Asklepios or Zeus); in front, serpent. [Pl. XXXIV. 23.]	Bust of winged Nike to front; head r.; wears necklace and chiton; hair tied in bunch behind; above head, two stars: linear square: traces of incuse square.
114	39·1	El. ·4	Bearded male head r., laur. (Asklepios or Zeus); in front, serpent. [Pl. XXXIV. 24.]	Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin: linear square: [without incuse square].

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bearded male head r., laur. (Asklepios or Zeus).	Upper part of serpent r.: linear square: traces of incuse square.
115	39·5	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 25.]	
116	39·4	El. ·4	[Pl. XXXIV. 26.]*	
117	39·1	El. ·45	Bearded male head r., laur. (Asklepios or Zeus). [Pl. XXXIV. 27.]	Trident: linear square: [without incuse square]. [Bank Coll.]
			Head of Demeter r., veiled and wreathed with corn; wears circular earring.	Tripod with fillets attached: linear square: whole in incuse square.
118	39·6	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 28.]	
119	39·2	El. ·45	[Pl. XXXIV. 29.]	
120	39·1	El. ·45		
121	39·3	El. ·45		
122	39·2	El. ·4	Bust of Maenad r., draped but with r. breast bare; head thrown back; hair, in sphendone, floating behind. [Pl. XXXIV. 30.]	Race-torch: linear square: whole in incuse square.†

* Procured by Sir C. T. Newton in 1856. The serpent before the head on nos. 113, 114, and the reverse type of nos. 115, 116, would seem to indicate that by the bearded head Asklepios is intended. The serpent is not *necessarily*, however, a part of the type, for on nos. 85—89 it appears to be a mere symbol or mint-mark, and not an attribute of the divinities represented.

† From the Thomas Collection = Thomas Sale Cat., 1844, lot 2025 = Dumersan, *Allier Coll.*, pl. xiv., fig. 24.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		KOINON OF LESBOS.	
		BRONZE.	
		M. Aurelius.	
1	Æ 1·35	.....MAVPH ..... (Inscr. obscure.) Bust of M. Aurelius r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Bank Coll.]	. . . . . Terminal figure of KOIΛECBIΩN bearded Dionysos, wreathed, placed on prow; on r., young Dionysos wearing chlamys standing l., holding in r., kantharos, in l., thyrsos; on l., Athena helmeted standing r., holding in l. spear; r. hand on shield. [Pl. XXXV. 1.]
2	Æ 1·4	(Inscr. obscure.) Bust of M. Aurelius r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Bank Coll.]	. . . . . The Emperor (?) KOIΛECBIΩN standing l., r. hand upraised; in l., spear; before him, draped female figure (Demeter?) standing r., holding torch (?); behind him, young Dionysos standing l., holding in r. kantharos, in l. thyrsos.
		Commodus.	
		AVTKMAVPH KOM ΟΔΟC Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠ . . . . . CAT . PIANOV? KOINONAЄC BIΩN The Emperor in military dress standing l., holding in r. patera over flaming altar; in l., spear; behind him, female figure in chiton and peplos (Mytilene?) crowning him with r.; in her l., sceptre.
3	Æ 1·4		
4	Æ 1·45	countermark, lyre.*	(magistrate's name obscure.)

* Found at Mytilene: from the Bank of England Collection.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	Æ 1·35	[AVTK]MAVPH K[O MOΔO]C Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; countermark, lyre.	.....IAN OVKOIA EC BIΩN The Emperor in military dress standing l., holding in r. patera over flaming altar; in l., spear: facing him, female figure (Mytilene?) in chiton and peplos, standing, holding in r. cuirass, in l. sceptre: in exergue, figure (river-god?) reclining l.; in l., rudder; r. hand raised.*
6	Æ 1·45	AV[TKM?]AVPH KO MOΔOC Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass: countermark, terminal figure (of Dionysos?) on prow.	EΠIC [T] PΠO MCE ΠT. PI[A]NOV? KOIAECBIΩ N Temple of eight columns. [Pl. xxxv. 2.] [Bank Coll.]

* Found at Mytilene: from the Bank of England Collection.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS OF LESBOS INSCRIBED AIOΛE.	
		(Struck at Methymna ?)*	
		Circ. B.C. 330—280 ?	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·55	Head of Athena r., wearing helmet ornamented with serpent. [Pl. xxxv. 3.]	AIOΛE Thunderbolt ; beneath, ? [Weight, 35·1 grains.]†
		BRONZE.	
		Female head (Hera ?) r., wearing stephane, earring, and necklace.	AIOΛE Thunderbolt; beneath, bunch of grapes.
2	Æ ·65	[Pl. xxxv. 4.]	
3	Æ ·6		
4	Æ·55	[Pl. xxxv. 5.]	
5	Æ ·65		
6	Æ ·45		

* On the attribution of these coins, see Introduction, *supra*, "Lesbos."

† Formerly in the Whittall Collection. The coin has lost weight, and the reverse is badly preserved : other similar coins published by Imhoof-Blumer, *Z. f. N.*, iii., p. 312, nos. 1, 2, show beneath the thunderbolt *either* a caduceus and ΑΛ (or ΛΑ) *or* a bunch of grapes.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Female head (Hera?) r., wearing stephane, earring, and necklace.	AIOΛE Thunderbolt; beneath, caduceus.
7	Æ ·7	[Pl. xxxv. 6.]	(AIOΛ)
8	Æ ·6		
9	Æ ·5		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN MINTS OF LESBOS.*	
			SILVER.	
			Circ. B.C. 500—440.	
1	25·7	Æ ·5	KI ⊙I ? (inscr. obscure) Two boars' heads facing one another. [Pl. XXXV. 7.]	Quadripartite incuse square.
2	23·8	Æ ·5	Two boars' heads facing one another. [Pl. XXXV. 8.]	Incuse square divided diagonally.
3	19·9	Æ ·5		

* Nos. 1 and 2 are from the Collection of Mr. H. P. Borrell, who classed them (*MS. Catal.*) to Methymna without noticing the inscription on no. 1. No. 3 was presented by Mr. J. Doubleday in 1841; no. 4 was acquired in 1855; no. 5 is from the Bank of England Collection, and is described in Borrell's MS. Cat. of that Collection as "uncertain." Coins similar to nos. 1 and 2 are published by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, s.v. "Kithos ?" p. 277, no. 245 [where for Æ *read* Æ], pl. E, no. 26; and no. 246, pl. E, no. 27 (Cab. de France). The exact *provenance* of the coins is unknown, but the type of the boars' heads on our nos. 1—4 renders their Lesbian origin almost certain. The base metal and the "eye" type of our no. 5 and of *Monn. gr.*, no. 246, have led Dr. Imhoof to attribute the coin to a town of Lesbos or to one of the Hekatonnesoi. The inscription on *Monn. gr.*, no. 245, is KIOI (or KIOI ?), though it is obscure on our corresponding no. 1. The inscription on *Monn. gr.*, no. 246, is given by Dr. Imhoof as KI⊙, but the letters on our corresponding no. 5 are extremely obscure.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	4·	Æ ·35	Two boars' heads facing one another. [Pl. xxxv. 9.]	Boar's head r.: incuse square.
5	31·7	Æ ·45 (base?)	Beardless male head r.; hair short (Apollo?) [Pl. xxxv. 10.]	(Traces of inscr.) Human eye: incuse square.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ANTISSA.	
		Circ. B.C. 300—B.C. 167.	
		BRONZE.	
		Female head r.; hair rolled and bound with taenia.	A N / T IΣ Male head r., with pointed beard; wears tall head-dress with veil.
1	Æ ·65	[Pl. XXXV. 11.]	beneath, thunderbolt.
2	Æ ·65		in front, caduceus.
3	Æ ·6		beneath, club.
4	Æ ·65	(countermark, rose.*)	in front, lyre.
5	Æ ·65	(„ „)	„ thymiaterion (?)
6	Æ ·65	(„ „)	(symbol obscure.) [Pl. XXXV. 12.]
7	Æ ·4	Youthful head r., with long hair (Apollo ?). [Pl. XXXV. 13.]	Male head r., with pointed beard; wears tall head-dress with veil: beneath, M†
8	Æ ·5	Bull standing l.; above, club.	A N / [T IΣ?] Male head r., with pointed beard; wears tall head-dress with veil: beneath, bunch of grapes.
9	Æ ·6	Bull standing l.; above, club. [Pl. XXXV. 14.]	A N Apollo in long drapery, standing l.; in l., lyre; in r., plectrum.

* As on Rhodian coins.

† Possibly this coin was struck at the neighbouring town of Methymna.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ERESUS.	
		Circ. B.C. 300—B.C. 200, *or later.*	
		BRONZE.	
1	Æ ·55	Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos. [Pl. XXXVI. 1.]	ЄΡЄΣΙ Youthful head r., wreathed?; hair long (Demeter or Apollo).
2	Æ ·7	Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos.	ЄΡЄΣΙ Ear of corn.
3	Æ ·4	Head of Hermes l., wearing petasos. [Pl. XXXVI. 2.]	ЄΡЄΣΙ Ear of corn; in field l., pentagon and crescent?
4	Æ ·35	Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos.	ЄΡЄ Ear of corn.
5	Æ ·35		
6	Æ ·5	Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos. [Pl. XXXVI. 3.]	ЄΡЄΣΙ Ear of corn; in field r., ⊓R (?) and bunch of grapes.
7	Æ ·45	Female head r.; hair tied in bunch behind. [Pl. XXXVI. 4.]	ЄΡЄΣΙ Ear of corn; in field r., star.
		Imperial Coinage.	
		BRONZE.	
		Philip I.	
8	Æ 1·25	AVTKMIOVA ΦIΛIΠ[ΠOC] Bust of Philip r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Pl. XXXVI. 5.]	ЄΠICTPAAVPΓA MIKOVBЄPЄCIΩ Athena wearing chiton with diplois and helmet standing l.; in r., Nike; in l., spear; at feet, shield.*

* From the Bank of England Collection: published by Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 52, no. 3. The temple of Athena is referred to in an inscription of Eresus, published by Lolling in *Mittheilungen des deutschen arch. Inst. in Athen*, xi., p. 289 f.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			METHYMNA.	
			Circ. B.C. 500—450.	
			SILVER.	
			Boar r.; head lowered.	Head of Athena r., wearing earring, necklace, and close-fitting crested helmet with spiral decoration and projecting spike:* square border of dots: whole in incuse square.
1	132·	Æ ·85	MAΘVMNAIOΣ [Pl. XXXVI. 6.]	
2	129·5	Æ ·8	„	MAΘVMNAI OΣ
3	124·6	Æ ·8	„ [Pl. XXXVI. 7.] [Bank. Coll.]	MAΘVMN AI OΣ (fore-part of Pegasos instead of spike).
4	126·	Æ ·8	„	„ („ „)
			Gorgoneion.	Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet: square border of dots: whole in incuse square.†
5	22·	Æ ·45	[Pl. XXXVI. 8.]	
6	20·3	Æ ·4		

* A similar projection is found on the helmets represented on early vases: see Greenwell in *Num. Chron.*, 1893, p. 91.

† No. 6 was presented to the British Museum in 1891 by Mr. H. Montagu, F.S.A., and comes from a hoard discovered in Lesbos and referred to in *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 32 (Montagu); *ib.*, 1893, p. 90 (Greenwell). Specimens similar to our no. 1 and to our nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 occurred in this hoard, and the attribution of nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 to Methymna proposed by Mr. Montagu (*loc. cit.*) seems probable. Nos. 5 and 8 were purchased in 1892, and are possibly from the same hoard. No. 7, formerly classed to Tarsus, is from the Ivanoff Collection (Sale Catal., London, 1863, lot 519).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Warrior wearing cuirass and helmet kneeling l., holding spear and round shield.	Horseman riding r. on fore-part of horse: square border of dots: whole in incuse square.
7	42·2	Æ ·55	[Pl. XXXVI. 9.]	
8	41·	Æ ·5		
			Circ. B.C. 420—377.	
			SILVER.	
9	19·4	Æ ·4	Head of Athena l., wearing close-fitting crested helmet. [Pl. XXXVI. 10.]	M A Lion's head facing: square border of dots: whole in incuse square.
10	99·2	Æ ·7	Head of Athena l., wearing close-fitting crested helmet ornamented with vine-tendrils, ivy-leaf, and crescent. [Pl. XXXVI. 11.]	MA ⊙ VM NAION Lyre placed on square tablet in relief: whole in incuse square.*
11	48·6	Æ ·55	Head of Athena l., wearing close-fitting crested helmet ornamented with vine-tendril and crescent. [Pl. XXXVI. 12.]	M ⊙ A Kantharos: whole in incuse square.
			Circ. B.C. 330—240.	
			SILVER.	
12	42·	Æ ·55	Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet. [Pl. XXXVI. 13.]	MA ⊙ Y Lyre: whole within compartment of bead-and-reel pattern. on l., kantharos (lyre filleted).

* From the Thomas Collection (Sale Catal., London, 1844, lot 2022). See also Imhoof, *Monnaies grecques*, p. 278, no. 248.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	40·1	Æ ·6	[Pl. XXXVI. 14.]	on l., bee.
14	41·4	Æ ·55		„ dolphin.*
15	40·8	Æ ·55		
16	18·5	Æ ·45	Head of young Herakles r. in lion's skin. [Pl. XXXVI. 15.]	M A Ο Υ Arion, wearing long chiton and chlamys, seated facing on dolphin r.; in l., lyre; r. hand outstretched. †
			BRONZE.	
			Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	M A Ο Υ Kantharos.
17		Æ ·65	[Pl. XXXVI. 16.]	on r., wreath.
18		Æ ·5	[Pl. XXXVI. 17.]	above, bunch of grapes.
19		Æ ·55	countermark, bee.	„ „ „
20		Æ ·5	„ „	(details obscure.)
21		Æ ·5	„ „	
22		Æ ·5	„ „	(border of dots.)
23		Æ ·55	„ „	

* From the Thomas Collection (lot 2022).

† Procured at Mytilene by Sir C. T. Newton, and engraved in his *Travels and Discoveries in the Levant*, ii., p. 19. On this coin, as also on others with the same reverse type, the outstretched hand of Arion doubtless holds the plectrum: cp. coin of Severus Alexander *infra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
24	Æ ·5	countermark, lyre.	
25	Æ ·45		above, bunch of grapes.
26	Æ ·5	„ bee.	„ „ „

Second and First Centuries B.C.

SILVER.

[For Alexandrine coins, see Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 981-982.]

BRONZE.

27	Æ ·55	Bull standing l.; above, club. [Pl. XXXVII. 1.]	M A Arion, wearing long chiton Θ Y and chlamys, seated facing on dolphin r.; head l.; in l., lyre; r. hand outstretched.
		Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet: border of dots.	M A Kantharos: border of dots. Θ Y
28	Æ ·7	[Pl. XXXVII. 2.]	
29	Æ ·65	countermark, lyre.	
30	Æ ·7	„ „	
31	Æ ·7	„ „	
32	Æ ·65	„ „	
33	Æ ·65	„ „	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
34	Æ ·4	Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet. [Pl. XXXVII. 3.]	M A Kantharos; on l., ivy-leaf.*
35	Æ ·9	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots. [Pl. XXXVII. 4.]	M A Θ Y Arion, wearing long chiton and chlamys, seated facing on dolphin r.; in l., lyre; r. hand outstretched.†
		Imperial Coinage.	
		(*a.* Without name of Emperor.)	
		Time of Sept. Severus and family.	
		Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis.	MHΘV MNAIΩN Tyche standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.
36	Æ ·65	[Pl. XXXVII. 5.]	
37	Æ ·75		
		(*b.* With head or name of Emperor.)	
		Germanicus and Agrippina, sen.	
38	Æ ·8	Γ·KAICAP ΓЄPMANI KOC CЄBACTOC Head of Germanicus r.	AΓPIΠΠINA · ΘЄA · MA[Θ]V MNA Bust of Agrippina sen. r.

* Procured for the British Museum by Sir C. T. Newton.

† From the Sabatier Collection (Sale Catal., London, 1853, lot 684).

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Commodus.
		. . . . AV PKOM . . . . Bust of Commodus r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	. . . . KAAC (?) . . . V MHΘVMNA ΙΩN (traces of magistrate's name). Dionysos wearing short chiton, holding in r. kantharos, in l. thyrsos, standing l., with panther at feet, between naked figure (Apollo?) on r., and Athena, who holds spear and shield, on l.*
39	Æ 1·4		
40	Æ 1·3	countermark, Dionysiac term on prow.	
			J. Domna.
41	Æ 1·1	IOVΛIA CЄBACTH Bust of Domna r.: countermarked, ⊏ (?)	ЄΠICTANTAN ΔPOVMHΘV MNAI Ω Naked male figure (Apollo?) standing l.; r. foot on rock; r. elbow supported on knee; l. hand on hip: chlamys thrown over r. thigh. [Pl. XXXVII. 6.]
			Caracalla.
42	Æ 1·3	[AVTK]MAPAV ANT ΩNЄINOC Bust of young Caracalla r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Bank Coll.]	CTP . . . . . IOV MHΘVMNAI ΩN Chariot drawn r. by two panthers preceded by draped female figure (Maenad); within chariot stands Dionysos, wearing chiton and holding in l. thyrsos; behind him, satyr: in background, satyr holding pedum.† [Pl. XXXVII. 7.]

* No. 39 is from the Bank of England Collection, and is described by Borrell (in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 53, no. 3), who reads part of the magistrate's name as KAAC, but the letters are very obscure, and on no. 40 are almost obliterated. Cp. Cat. Wellenheim, no. 5219.

† Published in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 53, no. 4 (Bank Collection). Cp. *Annuaire de la soc. franc. de Num.*, iii., p. 54; pl. v., 41 (Gréau Coll.); Sestini, *Mus. Fontana*, pt. ii., p. 43; pl. vii., 3; pt. iii., p. 58, no. 2.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
43	Æ 1·35	AVKAIMA PAVPAN TΩNINOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; bearded; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	MHΘV MNA I ΩN Bust of Athena r., wearing helmet and aegis.
44	Æ ·75	AVKMAV [A] NTΩ NI Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MHΘVMNAIΩ N Arion, wearing long chiton and chlamys, seated facing on dolphin r.; in l., lyre; r. hand outstretched.
		Geta.	
45	Æ ·75	ΠCЄΠT ΓЄTACKA Bust of Geta r., bare; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	MH ΘVMNAIΩN Arion, wearing long chiton and chlamys, seated facing on dolphin r.; in l., lyre; r. hand outstretched.
46	Æ ·95	ΛCЄΠΓЄTA CKAIC AP Bust of Geta r., bare; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	MHΘ V M NAIΩN Homonoia, wearing chiton and peplos, standing l.; in r., patera; in l., cornucopiae.
47	Æ ·95	ΠCЄΠTI ΓЄTACKAI Bust of Geta r., bare; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	MHΘVM NAIΩN Tyche, wearing chiton and peplos, standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiae.
		Severus Alexander.	
48	Æ ·7	ΑΛ ЄZANΔPO Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur.; wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	MHΘVMNAIΩN Arion, wearing long chiton and chlamys, seated facing on dolphin r.; in l., lyre; in outstretched r., plectrum.
49	Æ ·75	([A]ΛЄZ ANΔPOC) bust varied: cuirass only.	(M HΘVMNAIΩ) [Pl. XXXVII. 8.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			MYTILENE.	
			Circ. B.C. 440—400.	
			SILVER.	
1	13·3	Æ ·4	Female head, three-quarter face towards l.; bound with riband.	Μ VTI Lion's head l.: whole in incuse square. (inscription obscure.)*
2	13·5	Æ ·4	[Pl. XXXVII. 9.]	(without inscription?)
3	4·4	Æ ·3	Youthful male head r. (Apollo), bound with taenia; hair short. [Pl. XXXVII. 10.]	Quadripartite incuse square.
4	4·2	Æ ·35	†	
5	10·2	Æ ·3	Youthful male head r. (Apollo), bound with taenia; hair short. [Pl. XXXVII. 11.]	Μ V TI Calf's head r.: whole in incuse square.
			BRONZE.	
6		Æ ·3	Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair short. [Pl. XXXVII. 12.]	Μ VT Calf's head r.
7		Æ ·4	[Pl. XXXVII. 13.]	(inscr. obscure.)

* A well-preserved specimen with Μ VTI is published by Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 279, no. 253; pl. E, no. 30.

† Procured for the British Museum by Sir C. T. Newton.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Circ. B.C. 400—350.	
			SILVER.	
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	Female head r. (Aphrodite?) wearing earring; hair rolled.*
8	20·	Æ ·4	[Pl. XXXVII. 14.]	behind, cicada.
9	20·2	Æ ·4	[Pl. XXXVII. 15.]	„ thunderbolt.
10	19·4	Æ ·4		„ vase?
11	21·6	Æ ·45	[Pl. XXXVII. 16.]	„ oinochoe?
12	18·2	Æ ·4		
13	18·	Æ ·45		„ V?; in front, star?
14	18·4	Æ ·4		

* The attribution of nos. 8—14 to Mytilene appears probable. Nos. 8, 9, 12 were procured for the British Museum by Sir C. T. Newton. Nos. 11 and 14 were purchased of H. P. Borrell, who in his MS. Catal. (p. 178, no. 105) states that no. 11 came from Mytilene. Borrell also states (*Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 53, no. 5) that there was a specimen in the Bank of England Collection, *obv.* Hd. of Apollo r., ℞ MYTI Female head r. This coin did not come to the British Museum with the Bank Collection, nor is it described in the MS. Catalogue of the Bank coins. No. 13 was purchased (together with many other coins) of Maximilian Borrell in 1845, and in the British Museum registration book is assigned to Mytilene. It may be compared with a specimen in H. P. Borrell's Collection, described as follows in his MS. Catal., p. 102, no. 3:—"obv. Laureated head to the right, perhaps Apollo; ℞ MYTI Female head to the right with earrings; before, a star; behind, Y."

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Y M T Lyre.	Lyre.*
15	7·7	Æ ·3	(inscr. partly obscure.)	
16	9·	Æ ·3	(„ „) [Pl. XXXVII. 17.]	
				BRONZE.
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	Calf's head r.
17		Æ ·85		behind, oinochoe. [Pl. XXXVII. 18.]
18		Æ ·35		„ „ (?)
19		Æ ·35		(MY) beneath, ?
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	M Y Bull's head r.
20		Æ ·35	[Pl. XXXVII. 19.]	behind, caduceus.
21		Æ ·35		„ dolphin.
22		Æ ·35		„ „
23		Æ ·35		(T MY I)
24		Æ ·3		(„)
25		Æ ·35		([T ?] I MY); behind, eagle ?

* Nos. 15, 16 from H. P. Borrell's Collection: cp. the specimen described in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 53, no. 4, and stated (incorrectly ?) to be in the Bank of England Collection.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
26		Æ ·35		(MY / TI ?); behind, oinochoe ?
27		Æ ·35		(T / M I)
			Circ. B.C. 350—250.	
			SILVER.	
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	MY / T I Lyre, with fillet attached: whole in linear compartment.
28	176·	Æ ·95	[Pl. XXXVII. 20.]	on l., thunderbolt.
29	169·	Æ ·95		„ plectrum.* [Pl. XXXVII. 21.]
30	166·3	Æ ·9	[Pl. XXXVII. 22.]	„ thyrsos.*
31	167·1	Æ ·9	[Pl. XXXVII. 23.]	„ amphora.
32	44·3	Æ ·55	[Pl. XXXVIII. 1.]	„ thyrsos.
33	43·	Æ ·55	[Pl. XXXVIII. 2.]	„ pedum.
34	44·2	Æ ·5		„ quiver.
35	44·1	Æ ·55		„ caduceus.
36	40·1	Æ ·55		(MYTI); on l., ivy-leaf.

* Nos. 29, 30 from the Bank of England Collection = *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 54, no. 8 and no. 7.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			BRONZE.
		Female head r. (Aphrodite?); hair in sphendone.	M Y Lyre.* T I
37	Æ ·5		on r., serpent.
38	Æ ·5		„ „
39	Æ ·5		„ ram's head.
40	Æ ·5		on l., serpent.
41	Æ ·5		on l., amphora; on r., monogram ?
42	Æ ·5		„ branch; „
43	Æ ·55		„ „ „ „
44	Æ ·55		„ caduceus; „ ?
45	Æ ·55		„ club; „
46	Æ ·5		„ „ ? „
47	Æ ·5		„ ear of corn; „
48	Æ ·5		„ „ ? „ „

* Nos. 37—95 were, with a very few exceptions, obtained by Sir C. T. Newton in 1856 when vice-consul at Mytilene.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
49	Æ ·5		on l., ear of corn ; on r., ?
50	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „ ?
51	Æ ·5		„ purse (or pileus ?) „
52	Æ ·5	countermark, lyre.	„ „ „ „
53	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „ ?
54	Æ ·5		„ trident ; „
55	Æ ·5		„ tripod ; „ ?
56	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „ ? [Pl. XXXVIII. 3.]
57	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „ ?
58	Æ ·5		on l., ; on r., anchor ?
59	Æ ·5		„ ? „ caduceus.
60	Æ ·5		„ ; „ dolphin.
61	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „
62	Æ ·55		„ ; „ eagle's head.
63	Æ ·55		„ „ „ „

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
64	Æ ·55		on l., ; on r., eagle's head.
65	Æ ·55		,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
66	Æ ·55		,, ? ,, ear of corn (or branch?)
67	Æ ·5		,, ,, ? ,, ,, ,,
68	Æ ·55		,, ; ,, bunch of grapes.
69	Æ ·55		,, ; ,, ,, ,,
70	Æ ·5		,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
71	Æ ·5		,, ? ,, fish-hook.
72	Æ ·55		,, ; ,, kantharos.
73	Æ ·55		,, ,, ,, ,,
74	Æ ·55		,, ? ,, oinochoe.
75	Æ ·55		,, ,, ? ,, ,,
76	Æ ·55		,, ; ,, prow.
77	Æ ·5		,, ,, ,, ,,
78	Æ ·5		,, ; ,, ,, ?
79	Æ ·55		,, ,, ,, rudder ?

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
80	Æ ·5		on l. ; on r., thunderbolt.
81	Æ ·5		„ „ „ thyrsos?
82	Æ ·55		„ ; „ „ ?
83	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „ ?
84	Æ ·5	[Pl. XXXVIII. 4.]	„ ; „ uncertain symbol.
85	Æ ·55		„ „ „ „ „
86	Æ ·5	[Pl. XXXVIII. 5.]	„ „ „ „ „
87	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „ „
88	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „ „
89	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „ „
90	Æ ·5	[Pl. XXXVIII. 6.]	„ „ „ „ „
91	Æ ·5	[Pl. XXXVIII. 7.]	„ ? „ „ „
92	Æ ·5		„ ; „ „ „
93	Æ ·5		„ ; „ „ „
94	Æ ·5		„ „ „ „ „
95	Æ ·5		„ ? „ „ „

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Circ. B.C. 250—200.	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Apollo r., laur.	MY / T I Lyre: on l., Μ; on r., Ω.*
96	Æ ·75	countermark, bust of Artemis r., bow and quiver at shoulder.	[Pl. XXXVIII. 8.]
97	Æ ·7	countermark, bust of Artemis r., bow and quiver at shoulder.	
98	Æ ·7	countermark, bust of Artemis r., bow and quiver at shoulder.	
99	Æ ·7	countermark, owl.	
100	Æ ·7	two countermarks, owl, and bust of Artemis (as no. 96).	
101	Æ ·7	two countermarks, owl, and bust of Artemis (as no. 96).	
102	Æ ·75	two countermarks, owl, and bust of Artemis (as no. 96).	

* A vase containing some hundreds of Mytilenean bronze coins of this type was discovered in Lesbos at Karini, on the road to Ajassu: see Koldewey, *Lesbos*, pp. 40, 41. Dr. Dressel (cited in Koldewey, *op. cit.*, p. 41) considers that the coins are not earlier than B.C. 200. It is quite possible that he may be right, though I am myself inclined to place them in the period B.C. 250—200. The arrangement of the inscription and the form of the lyre seem to connect the coins with the earlier rather than with the later bronze money of Mytilene. It must also be borne in mind that, even when we set aside these Apollo and Lyre coins, there remains an abundant bronze coinage for the period subsequent to B.C. 200.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
103	Æ ·75	two countermarks, owl, and bust of Artemis (as no. 96).	
104	Æ ·7	two countermarks, owl, and bust of Artemis (as no. 96).	
105	Æ ·7	two countermarks, owl, and bust of Artemis (as no. 96).	
		Second and First Centuries B.C.	
		SILVER.	
		[For Alexandrine Coins, see Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 967—980.]	
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Zeus Ammon r., beardless; horned and bound with taenia.	M Y / T I Terminal figure of bearded Dionysos, draped, and placed on pedestal: hair falls in two long curls: on head, tall head-dress.
106	Æ ·65	[Pl. XXXVIII. 9.]	on l., ΜΥ; on r., ivy-leaf.
107	Æ ·55	[Pl. XXXVIII. 10.]	„ „ „ „
108	Æ ·65		„ „ „ „
109	Æ ·7	countermark, head of Dionysos.*	„ „ „ „
110	Æ ·65	countermark, head of Dionysos.	„ „ „ „

* Represented as on the terminal figure of the reverse-type of the coin. The head-dress, in the case of the countermark, consists of tall spikes: on the coin-type it has sometimes the appearance of a modius, sometimes of a number of spikes placed close together.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
111	Æ ·6		on l.
112	Æ ·6		,, ,,
113	Æ ·65	countermark, head of Dionysos. [Pl. xxxviii. 11.]	,, ,, on r., lyre.
114	Æ ·65	countermark, lyre.	,, ,, ,, ivy-leaf.
115	Æ ·7	[Pl. xxxviii. 12.]	(head wreathed with ivy): on l., ; on r., ivy-leaf.
116	Æ ·6		on l., [Pl. xxxviii. 13.]
117	Æ ·6	countermark, head of Dionysos.	,,
118	Æ ·65	countermark, head of Dionysos.	,, ; on r., grapes?
119	Æ ·75		,, grapes.
120	Æ ·7		,, ; on r., ?
		Head of Zeus Ammon r., bearded; horned.	MYTI Terminal figure of bearded Dionysos, draped, and placed on pedestal; hair falls in two long curls: on head, tall head-dress and wreath of ivy.
121	Æ ·65	[Pl. xxxviii. 14.]	on l., thyrsos and mask; on r.,
122	Æ ·55		,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
123	Æ ·6		,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
124	Æ ·6	[Pl. XXXVIII. 15.]	on l., thyrsos and mask; on r.,
125	Æ ·65	countermark, lyre.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
126	Æ ·6	[Bank Coll.]	,, ,, prow; ,,
127	Æ ·55	countermark, head of Dionysos (as on no. 109).	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ?
128	Æ ·6	countermark, head of Dionysos (as on no. 109).	,, ,, ,, ,, ?
129	Æ ·6	countermark, head of Dionysos (as on no. 109).	,, ,, aplustre; ,,
130	Æ ·6		,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
		Head of Zeus Ammon r., bearded; horned: border of dots.	M Y T I Terminal figure of bearded Dionysos draped and placed on prow; hair falls in two long curls: on head tall head-dress and wreath of ivy.
131	Æ ·7	[Pl. XXXVIII. 16.]	(no prow) on l., aplustre; on r., grapes.
132	Æ ·7	[Pl. XXXVIII. 17.]	on l, vine-branch with grapes; on r., aplustre.
133	Æ ·75		on l., vine-branch with grapes; on r., aplustre.
134	Æ ·75		on l., vine-branch with grapes.
135	Æ ·8		,, ,, ,, ,, on r., vine-branch with grapes: border of dots.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
136	Æ ·75		on l., vine-branch with grapes; on r., vine-branch with grapes.
137	Æ ·75	[Pl. xxxviii. 18.]	on l., vine-branch with grapes; on r., vine-branch with grapes: border of dots.
138	Æ ·8		on l., vine-branch with grapes; on r., vine-branch with grapes.
139	Æ ·6	Bearded male head (Seilenos or Zeus?) r.	MV TI / Λ H On prow, terminal figure of bearded Dionysos, draped and on l., male figure moving towards l. with r. hand outstretched (and with l. placed on the Dionysiac term as if about to move it?) [Pl. xxxviii. 19.]
		Head of Zeus r, bearded; laur: border of dots.	MY / T within wreath.
140	Æ ·7	(no border) [Pl. xxxviii. 20.]	beneath inscription, M
141	Æ ·75		
142	Æ ·8		
143	Æ ·8		
144	Æ ·8	countermark, bunch of grapes.	
		Bust of Artemis r.; wearing stephane, and bow and quiver at shoulder; hair tied in bunch behind: border of dots.	M Y / T I Lyre.
145	Æ ·7		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
146	Æ ·6	[Pl. xxxviii. 21.]	
147	Æ ·5	[Pl. xxxviii. 22.]	
148	Æ ·45		
149	Æ ·6	(without bow and quiver.) [Pl. xxxviii. 23.]	in field l., bull's head ?
150	Æ ·65	(without bow and quiver.)	„ „ „
151	Æ ·65	(„ „ „)	„ „ „
152	Æ ·65	(„ „ „)	„ „ „
		Bust of Helios r., draped; radiate : border of dots.	M Y / T I Tripod, on which, two branches of laurel.
153	Æ ·55	[Pl. xxxviii. 24.]	
154	Æ ·55	*	
155	Æ ·55		
156	Æ ·55		
157	Æ ·55		

* Published in Harwood, *Pop. et urb. sel. num. graec.*, pl. iv. 14.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Imperial Coinage.	
		(*a.* Without name of Emperor.)*	
		Time of Tiberius.	
		ΘΕΟΦΑΝΗC ΘΕΟC M Y T I Head of Theophanes r., bare.	ΑΡΧΕΔΑΜΙC ΘΕΑ Bust of Archedamis r., draped and veiled.
158	Æ ·8	[Pl. XXXIX. 1.]	
159	Æ ·85		
160	Æ ·85	(the first letter has the form Θ)	

(For another coin with the head of Theophanes, see p. 201, no. 175 *infra*.)

* Nos. 158—185. For an account of the personages represented on this series of coins, the reader is referred to the Introduction, *supra*, "Mytilene, Imperial Coinage." The chronological arrangement is determined as follows: Nos. 158, 159, 160 resemble the coins of Tiberius and Livia, see *infra*. Nos. 161, 162 bear a head resembling Matidia the niece of Trajan. The heads on the coins assigned to the period of the Antonines, nos. 164—169, offer some resemblance to the elder Faustina; while nos. 173, 174 recall the heads of the younger Faustina, of Lucilla and Crispina. The lyre on the reverse of no. 170 resembles that on no. 169. The attribution of 175 and 176 to the time of Sept. Severus and family is more doubtful: however, a reverse nearly resembling that of 175 appears on a Mytilenean coin of J. Domna described *infra*, and 176 is assigned to this period because of the likeness of its obverse type to the head of young Geta on a coin of Cyzicus (Wroth, *Cat. Mysia*, pl. xiv. 4). Nos. 177—185 (not 184) are inscribed with the name of Valerianus Aristomachus, who appears as strategus on the Mytilenean coins of Valerian and Gallienus.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Time of Matidia, niece of Trajan.	
		ΜVΤΙ ΔΑΔΑ Female bust (resembling Matidia) r. (Dada ?)*	ΠΑΝΚΡΑ ΤΙΔΗC Youthful male figure (Pankratides ?), naked, standing l.; r. hand resting on column, round which a serpent is coiled; in l., chlamys.
161	Æ ·85	[Pl. XXXIX. 2.]	
162	Æ ·8	[Pl. XXXIX. 3.]	(ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤ[Ι] ΔΗC r. hand lowered; before him serpent; l. elbow resting on chlamys placed on column.)
163	Æ ·9	ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤΙ ΔΗC† Youthful male head r., bare (Pankratides ?). [Pl. XXXIX. 4.]	ΜVΤΙ Δ Α Δ Α (letters partly obscure). Female figure (Dada ?), wearing chiton and peplos, standing l.; in r., short staff ?; l., holds peplos.
		Period of the Antonines.	
164	Æ 1·	ΛЄCΒΩΝΑΞ ΗΡΩC ΝЄΟC Male bust r., beardless, wearing wreath of ivy-leaves and berries (Lesbonax in the character of Dionysos). [Pl. XXXIX. 5.]	ΜVΤΙΛΗ ΝΑΙΩΝ Female figure (Demeter ?), wearing chiton and peplos, standing l.; in r., ears of corn ?; l. holds long sceptre: before her, lighted altar ?‡

* The obverse legend of specimens of this coin has hitherto been variously read, *e.g.* as ΜVΤΙ ΛΑΔΑ (Sabatier in *Rev. belge*, 4th ser., i. 143); ΜΑΤΙΔΙΑ ΜΥΤΙ (Mion., iii., p. 51, no. 132, and Sup. vi., p. 66, no. 93). The British Museum specimens certainly read ΜVΤΙ ΔΑΔΑ, and this also is the reading of an excellent example of no. 161 in the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris (acquired about 1846), of which M. Babelon has kindly sent me a cast.

† The first eight letters of the inscription are obscure.

‡ Published by Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 57, no. 10: from the Bank of England Collection.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
165	Æ 1·	IOVΠPO KΛANHPΩ IΔA Female bust r. (Julia Procula). [Pl. xxxix. 6.]	ЄΠICTP[A AΠOΛΛΩNI] MV TI Sappho, wearing chiton and peplos, seated r., playing lyre.*
166	Æ 1·	IOVΠPO KΛANHPΩ IΔA Female bust r. (Julia Procula) [Pl. xxxix. 7.]	[ЄΠICTPA ?]A[ΠO]ΛΛΩ M[V] TI Female figure (Julia Procula ?), wearing chiton and peplos, seated l.; l. hand resting on seat, beside which is tall sceptre; r. hand raised.
167	Æ ·75	NAVCIKAA NHPΩI ΔA Bust of Nausikaa r. [Pl. xxxix. 8.]	ЄΠICTPAIЄ POITAMVTIAH Sappho, wearing chiton and peplos, seated r., playing lyre.†
168	Æ ·55	NAV CIKA[A] Bust of Nausikaa r. [Pl. xxxix. 9.]	MY TI Lyre.
169	Æ ·8	ΨAΠΦΩ Bust of Sappho r. [Pl. xxxix. 10.]	MVTIAH NAIΩN Lyre.‡
		Tetrastyle temple, within which (female ?) figure seated on throne, facing.	M Y Lyre. T I
170	Æ ·65	[Pl. xxxix. 11.]	
171	Æ ·65		

* Cp. Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 27, with ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ; see also Mion., iii., p. 47, no. 109; Combe, *Mus. Hunter.*, p. 208, no. 15; *Z. f. N.*, ix., p. 115.

† Cp. Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 27; Mion., iii., p. 47, nos. 112, 113; *Z. f. N.*, ix., p. 132; pl. iv. 31 and 8.

‡ From the Bank of England Collection: cp. Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 54, no. 9.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
172	Æ ·9	M Y / T I Tetrastyle temple, within which (female ?) figure seated on throne, facing.	Apollo, wearing himation, standing facing; in r., plectrum (?); in l., lyre, held over tripod.
173	Æ ·85	CЄ ΞCTON HPΩA Bust of Sextus r., bearded; head bare; drapery on shoulder. [Pl. XXXIX. 12.]	ΦΛΑ·NЄIKOMAXIC·MVTIΛH Bust of Flavia Nicomachis r., draped.
174	Æ 1·	ΦΛΑ NЄIKOMA XIC· Bust of Flavia Nicomachis r., draped. [Pl. XXXIX. 13.]	MVTIΛH NAIΩN Female figure (J. Procula or Flavia Nicomachis ?), wearing chiton and peplos, seated l.; l. hand resting on seat, beside which is tall sceptre; r. hand raised.
		Time of Sept. Severus and his family.	
175	Æ ·7	ΘЄO ΦANHC Bust of Theophanes r., draped; head bare. [Pl. XL. 1.]	MVT[I] ΛHNA IΩN Artemis, wearing short chiton and quiver; riding l. on stag; r. holding stag's horn; l. hand on stag's back.
176	Æ ·9	[Є?]ΠΠI·Λ Є..... Youthful male bust r., draped; head bare. [Pl. XL. 2.]	ΛЄVKIΠΠ OC·MVTI Male figure (Leukippos ?) standing l., wearing himation.
		Time of Valerian and Gallienus.	
177	Æ 1·65	ZЄVCBOV ΛAIOC Bust of Zeus Βουλαῖος l.; head bare; chlamys on l. shoulder. [Pl. XL. 3.]	Є ΠICTP·BAΛ· A PICTOMAX OV MVTIΛHNAI ΩN Asklepios, wearing himation over lower limbs and l. shoulder, seated l.; in outstretched r., patera; l. hand on tall sceptre; before him, coiled serpent.*

* Described by Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 58, no. 15, from the Bank of England Collection.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
178	Æ 1·25	ΘΕΟC· ·AMMΩN· Head of bearded Zeus Ammon r., horned. [Pl. XL. 4.]	ЄΠ· CTP·BAΛ A PICTOM AXOV MVTIΛHN AIΩN The Tyche of Mytilene, wearing chiton, peplos and turreted head-dress, seated l. on throne; in r., patera; in l., Dionysiac term.
179	Æ 1·25	ΘΕΟC· ·AMMΩN· Head of bearded Zeus Ammon r., horned.	ЄΠIC·BAΛ APIC TOMAX OV MVTIΛHN AIΩN The Tyche of Mytilene seated l. on throne; holding in r. patera, in l. cornucopiae: before her, Dionysiac term, facing. [Pl. XL. 5.]
180	Æ 1·35	ΘΕΟC· ·AMMΩN· Head of bearded Zeus Ammon r., horned.	ЄΠIC·BAΛ· API CTOMA X OV MVTIΛHN AIΩN The Tyche of Mytilene standing l.; in r., patera; in l., cornucopiae: before her, Dionysiac term, facing, on prow. [Pl. XL. 6.]
181	Æ 1·25	ΘΕΟC· ·AMMΩN· Head of bearded Zeus Ammon r., horned.	ЄΠIC· BAΛ· A PICTOMA XOV MVT IΛH NAIΩN Artemis, in short chiton, holding torch, standing in chariot drawn r. by two stags.
182	Æ 1·25	ΘΕΟC· ·AMMΩN· Head of bearded Zeus Ammon r., horned.	ЄΠIC BAΛ APICT OMAXOV MV TIA HNAI ΩN Artemis, in short chiton, drawing arrow from quiver with r., and holding bow in l., standing in chariot drawn r. by two stags. [Pl XL. 7.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
183	Æ 1·25	ΘΕΟC· ·AMMΩN· Head of bearded Zeus Ammon r., horned.	ЄΠICTP· BA Λ·API CTOMAX OV MVTIΛHNA IΩN Asklepios, on r., standing l. looking towards Hygieia; Asklepios holds in r. snake-encircled staff; Hygieia standing r., feeds serpent from patera.*
184	Æ ·7	Head of bearded Zeus Ammon r., horned. [Pl. XL. 8.]	MVTIΛH NAIΩN Dionysiac term, facing, on prow; in r. hand, bunch of grapes.
185	Æ 1·4	ΠPΩTHΛЄ CBOVMV TIΛHN Bust of the Tyche of Mytilene, draped and wearing turreted head-dress. [Pl. XL. 9.]	ЄΠICTP BA Λ·AP I CTOMAX OV MVTIΛHNA IΩN Sarapis, on r., wearing chiton, himation and modius, standing l.; r. hand uplifted; l. holds sceptre; before him, the Tyche of Mytilene to front looking r.; in her r., rudder; in l., Dionysiac term.

(*b.* With head or name of Emperors.)

Tiberius.

186	Æ 1·1	TI·KAICAP [CЄBAC] TOC· M Y T I Tiberius, in pontifical dress, standing facing; in extended r. hand patera. [Pl. XLI. 1.]	[K]A ICAP ΘЄOC [C]Є BACTOC Car drawn l. by four elephants, on each of which is a driver: seated l. on chair in car, Augustus, draped; his r. hand raised.†

* Published by Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 57, no. 12: from the Bank of England Collection.

† This specimen was published in *Catalogue de la Collection de Médailles grecques ... de Philippe Margaritis* (Paris, 1874), p. 21, no. 95. Cp. the Mytilenean inscription (Kaibel in *Ephemeris epigraphica*, ii., p. 14, no. xiv.): *Ὁ δ[ᾶ]μος αὐτοκράτορα Τιβέριον Καίσαρα Σέβαστον, παῖδα Διὸς Καίσαρος Ὀλυμπίῳ Σεβάστ[ῳ], κοῖνον μὲν τᾶς οἰκ[ου]μένας ἐ[ὐ]εργέ[ταν], τᾶς δὲ ἄμμας πόλιος ἐπιφανέστατον καὶ κτίσταν.*

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Tiberius and Livia ("Julia Augusta.")	
		ΤΙ·ΘΕΟCCΕΒΑCΤΟC Head of Tiberius r., bare.	ΙΟΥ ΘΕΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ Bust of Livia r.
187	Æ ·8	[Pl. XLI. 2.]	(CΕΒΑCΤ Η)
188	Æ ·75		(„ „)
189	Æ ·85		
190	Æ ·7		
191	Æ ·7		
192	Æ ·7		(CΕΒΑCΤ Η)
		Germanicus and Agrippina sen.	
193	Æ ·95	ΘΕΟΝ ΓΕ[ΡΜΑΝΙΚΟ] Head of Germanicus r., bare.	ΘΕΑΝΑΙΟΛΙΝΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ Bust of Agrippina sen. l.*

* Germanicus and his wife Agrippina were in Lesbos in A.D. 18, and their daughter Julia was born there. Several lapidary inscriptions found at or near Mytilene illustrate the legend on our coin: *Mittheilungen des K. deutsch. Arch. Inst. in Athen*, xiii., p. 63 (Cichorius), Ὁ δᾶμος Δροῦσον Καίσαρα π[ατέρα] θεῶ νέῳ Γερμανικῶ [Καί]σαρος καὶ θεᾶς Αἰο[λίδος Κ]αρποφόρω Ἀγριπ[είνας]. *Bull. corr. Hell.*, iv., p. 432 (Pottier and Hauvette-Besnault): Ὁ δᾶμ]ος [. . Ἀγριππείναν τὰ]ν εὐεργέτην γυ[ναῖκα . . .]ω Γερμανικῶ τῶ θεῶ. *C. I. G.*, no. 2183, θεᾶς Σεβαστᾶς Αἰολίδος καρποφόρω Ἀγριππείνας; cp. *C. I. G.*, no. 3528, and *Mittheilungen*, xi., p. 282 (Lolling); Kaibel in *Ephemeris epigraphica*, ii., pp. 8, 9.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Nero and Agrippina jun.	
194	Æ ·9	ΝΕΡΩΝ CΕΒΑCΤΟC Head of Nero r., laur.	ΘΕΑ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ .... ΜΥ ΤΙ (inscr. partly obscure). Bust of Agrippina jun. r.
		Vespasian, Titus and Domitian.	
195	Æ ·95	Ο[VΕC]ΠΑCΙΑΝΟC [CΕΒΑCΤΟC ?] Head of Vespasian r., laur.; in front, ΜΥΤ: Countermark, Dionysiac term.	ΤΙΤΟCΚΑΙCΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝ ΟC (inscr. partly obscure). Busts of Titus and Domitian, laur., facing one another.
196	Æ 1·	[ΟV]ΕCΠΑCΙΑΝΟC [CΕΒΑCΤΟC ?] Head of Vespasian r., laur.	..... ΚΑΙCΔ ΟΜ ..... Heads of Titus and Domitian, laur., facing one another; in field, ΤΙ ΜΥ
		Domitia.	
197	Æ ·9	[ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ] CΕΒΑC ΤΑ Bust of Domitia r.	ΜΥ ΤΙ ΛΕ Ν Ν Α (*sic*) The Tyche of Mytilene, wearing chiton, peplos and turreted head-dress, standing r.; in outstretched l., Dionysiac term.*
		Hadrian.	
198	Æ 1·55	ΑVΤΟΚΑΙΤΡΑΙΑΝΟ CΑΔΡΙΑΝΟCCΕΒΑ Head of Hadrian r., laur. [Pl. XLI. 3.]	ΜVΤΙΛΗ ΝΑΙΩΝ Artemis advancing to front, head turned r.; wears short chiton, with diplois, leaving r. breast bare; holds long torch with both hands.†

* For another specimen of this coin, see Imhoof-Blumer, *Griechische Münzen*, p. 634, no. 253, pl. viii. 18.

† This specimen is *from the same die* as a coin described by Mionnet, iii., p. 51, no. 135, who says of his specimen, "ce médaillon est faux." There is a cast of this coin in Mionnet's series of sulphur casts, but I

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		(Antinous).	
199	Æ ·6	. . . . ANTINOO. Head of Antinous r., bare.	MVTIΛ HNAIΩ N Bull standing r.
		Sabina.	
200	Æ ·9	CABI NA . . . . . Bust of Sabina r.	[MVTI]ΛH NAIWN Artemis huntress, advancing r., wearing short chiton, hunting boots and quiver; r. draws arrow from quiver; in l., bow.
		Antoninus Pius.	
201	Æ ·7	. . . AITPAIAΔPI ANT . . . . . Head of Antoninus Pius r., bare.	MVTIΛH NAIΩN Nemesis, in chiton and peplos, standing l.; her r. arm bent at elbow and plucking chiton at her neck; at her feet, wheel.
		M. Aurelius.	
202	Æ 1·45	AVKAIMAVPHΛI AN TΩNЄINOC Bust of M. Aurelius r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Pl. XLI. 4.]	ЄΠICTPAΠΠOMTPVΦΩ NIAN OVMV TIΛHNAIΩ N Asklepios, wearing himation, seated l. on throne; in r., patera; l. on tall staff entwined by serpent.

have been unable to ascertain where the original now is. M. E. Babelon, in answer to my inquiry, kindly tells me that it is not in the Bibliothèque nationale, nor can it be traced in the registers of that collection. Mionnet's specimen (judging from the cast) has undoubtedly been tooled in the legend, and this was perhaps the reason why he pronounced it to be false. The British Museum specimen (purchased in 1874 from MM. Rollin and Feuardent, of Paris) shows no signs of tooling, though there is a slight feebleness about the lettering. In style and fabric both specimens rather resemble Roman medallions than the large coins (so-called "medallions") struck in a Greek city. Thus they differ a good deal from another Mytilenean "medallion" of Hadrian described by Mionnet, iii., p. 5, no. 136 ("Diane chasseresse"). I was at first inclined to suspect that both specimens were the work of a 16th or 17th century artist, but Mr. Head strongly believes in their authenticity, and I quite admit the force of his argument that the coins (especially on the obverse) would seem to be too well executed to be the work of a modern imitator or forger.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Faustina jun.
203	Æ 1·3	ΦAVCTEINA CEBAC TH Bust of Faustina jun., r.	ETTI· CTPATTOMTPVΦΩNIAN OVMVTIA Artemis in chariot drawn r. by two stags.*
			Commodus.
204	Æ 1·4	AVTOKPAK[AA] VP [KOMMOΔOC] Bust of young Commodus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. (Countermark, lyre within circle of dots.)	[ETTICTPAM AVPHTTPΩTEOV?] [M]VTIAHNA[I] [Ω]N The Emperor in military dress riding on horse r.; in r. spear; behind him, Nike, who crowns him; before him, trophy, beside which two captives.† [Pl. XLI. 5.]
			Crispina.
205	Æ 1·5	KPIC[TTEI]NA CEBAC TH Bust of Crispina r. (Countermark, lyre within circle of dots.) [Bank Coll.]	ETTICTP A[T]ΦOV· ΔION VCI OV MVTIAH Female figure (Crispina ?), in talaric chiton with diplois, standing l., holding sceptre in l. and with r. grasping the right hand of another female figure (Artemis ?) who, in short chiton, stands facing her, holding in l. sceptre: between the two figures, altar.
206	Æ 1·4	[KPICTTEINA] CEBAC TH Bust of Crispina r. (Countermark, lyre within circle of dots.) [Bank Coll.]	ETTIC[TP]A ΦOY·ΔIONYCIOY M VTIA HNAI The Emperor (Commodus) on horse, riding r.; his r. resting on horse.

* First published by H. P. Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 59, no. 16, from the Bank of England Collection.

† Similar to Mion., iii., p. 53, no. 148.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Septimius Severus.	
207	Æ 1·4	[AV]TKAIACEΠCE OV HPOC·ΠEPTIN AΞ Bust of Severus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	EΠICTPAAPTEMΩNOCTOV CEKOVNΔOV MVTIAHN The Emperor (Sept. Severus) on horse galloping r.; r. hand raised; in l., sceptre.* [Pl. XLI. 6.]
		Julia Domna.	
208	Æ 1·4	IOVAIAΔOM NACE BACTH Bust of Domna r. [Pl. XLI. 7.]	EΠICTPΠ[V?]· ΠOC IΔBAA APICT OMAXOV MVTIAHN [AIΩN] Caracalla and Geta, in military dress, standing facing one another, grasping hands and each holding sceptre; between them, lighted altar.
209	Æ ·8	IOVAIAΔ[O] MNAC EBACT Bust of Domna r. [Pl. XLI. 8.]	MVTIAH NAIΩ N Artemis riding l. on stag; in l., torch.† [Bank Coll.]
		Caracalla.	
210	Æ 1·4	AVTKAMAPAV ANT ΩNEINOC Bust of young Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. (Countermark, Dionysiac term on prow). [Pl. XLII. 1.]	EΠICTPAΠO IO·AE ONTEΩC MVTIAHNA[I] ΩN Zeus Ammon, horned, wearing chiton and himation, standing to front, holding in r. sceptre; beside him, also facing, Apollo, draped, holding in r. plectrum, in l. lyre. [Bank Coll.]

* Cp. *C. I. G.*, no. 2181, an inscription found at Mytilene: Ἡ βόλ[λ]α καὶ ὁ δᾶμος τὸν μέγιστον Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Σεπτίμιον Σεβῆρον Περτίνακα Σεβαστόν, τὸν γᾶς καὶ θαλάσσας δεσπόταν, τὸν [τ]ᾶς πόλιος, &c.

† A similar type occurs on a Roman medallion of Faustina jun.: see Froehner, *Médaillons romains*, p. 103.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
211	Æ 1·35	[AVT]KAMAPAV [ANTΩNEINOC] Bust of young Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠICTPATΠOIOVΛ[ЄONTЄΩC MVTIΛHNAI [ΩN] Nike, holding palm in r., standing in chariot drawn l. by two horses.
		AVTOKAIMAPAVPH ANTΩNEINOC Bust of young Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠICTPATΠO IOVΛIOVΛЄ ONTЄΩC MVTIΛHNA IΩN Caracalla holding sceptre in l., standing in chariot drawn l. by four horses, preceded by Roman soldier who holds vexillum: in the background, trophy and two captives raised on pedestal.*
212	Æ 1·75	[Pl. XLI. 9.]	
213	Æ 1·7		
214	Æ 1·4	AVKAIMAVP ANTΩ NEINOC Bust of Caracalla r., bearded, laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Bank Coll.]	ЄΠICTPAVPAΠЄΛΛOVB MЄNЄMAXOV·MVTIΛH NAI ΩN Artemis huntress advancing r., wearing short chiton, hunting-boots and quiver; r. draws arrow from quiver; in l., bow; before her, dog running.
215	Æ 1·45	AVT KAIMAV PAN TΩNEINOC Bust of Caracalla, l., bearded, laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; holds spear and ornamented shield.	ЄΠI[CTPAΠЄ] ΛΛOV B MЄNЄ MAXOV MV TI ΛHNAIΩN Caracalla standing l. in military dress, crowned by Nike, who stands behind him, holding palm in her l. hand. [Bank Coll.]

* A similar type, varied, occurs on Roman medallions of Lucius Verus; see Froehner, *Médaillons romains*, p. 91.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Geta.
216	Æ 1·4	ΑΟΥCЄΠΤΙΜΙΟC ΓЄ ΤΑC ΚΑΙCΑΡ Bust of Geta l., beardless, bare, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠΙCΤΡΑΠΠΟΙΟΥΛΙΛЄΟΝ ΤЄ ΩC ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙΩ Ν Caracalla in military dress standing r., grasping the r. hand of Geta, who stands facing him, wearing military dress and holding sword in l.: Caracalla is crowned by Nike, who stands behind him; Geta is crowned by the Tyche of Mytilene, who, wearing chiton and peplos, and turreted head dress, sits behind him, holding in l. Dionysiac term.* [Pl. XLII. 2.]
217	Æ 1·3	ΑΟΥCЄΠΤΙΜΙΟC ΓЄ ΤΑCΚΑΙCΑΡ Bust of Geta l., beardless, bare, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠΙCΤΡΠΟΙΟΥΛЄΟΝΤЄΩC ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑ[Ι] ΩΝ Nike holding palm in l., standing in chariot drawn r. by two horses.
			Elagabalus.
218	Æ 1·65	[ΑΥΤ]ΚΑΙΜΑΡ[Κ] ΑΥ ΡΑΝΤΩΝЄΙΝΟC Bust of Elagabalus r., beardless, laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠΙCΤΡ ΜΟΚΤΚΟΜЄΥΤ Υ ΧΙΔΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙ ΩΝ Elagabalus in military dress standing l.; in r., globe; in l., sceptre; behind him, Nike crowning him; in her l. hand, palm. [Bank Coll.]
219	Æ 1·4	ΑΥΤΚΑΙΜΑΥΡ ΑΝΤ ΩΝЄΙΝΟC Bust of Elagabalus r., beardless, laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠΙCΤΡΜΟΚΤΚΟ ΜЄΥΤΥΧΙ ΔΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙ ΩΝ Artemis huntress advancing r., wearing short chiton, hunting boots and quiver; r. draws arrow from quiver; in l. bow; before her, dog running.

* First published by H. P. Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 59, no. 18 from the Bank of England Collection.

No	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Severus Alexander.	
220	Æ 1·4	AVKAIMAVCЄ AΛЄ ΞANΔPOC Bust of Severus Alexander l., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; holds spear and ornamented shield.	ЄΠICTPAVΠPOCΔ ЄKTOVΠ APAΔOΞ MVTIΛHN IΩN Tyche of Mytilene, wearing chiton, peplos and turreted head-dress, seated l. on throne; in r., patera; in l., Dionysiac term. [Pl. XLII. 3.]
		Julia Mamaea.	
		IOVΛAVΓOVC MAM ЄACЄB Bust of J. Mamaea r.	CTPA VΠPO CΔЄKTOVΠAP MVTIΛHNA IΩN Horseman (Severus Alexander?) galloping r.; in upraised r., spear; beneath horse, soldier prostrate, and shield.
221	Æ 1·4		[Pl. XLII. 4.]
222	Æ 1·4	*	
		Valerian sen.	
223	Æ 1·7	AVTK·Π·ΛIKIN·OVA ΛЄPIANOC Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠIC·BAΛ·API C TOMAXOV MVTIΛHNAI ΩN Tyche of Mytilene, wearing chiton, peplos and turreted head-dress, seated l. on throne; in r., patera; in l., Dionysiac term. (double-struck.)
224	Æ 1·3	AVTK·Π·ΛIK·OVAΛЄ PIANOC Bust of Valerian l., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass; holds spear and ornamented shield.	ЄΠIC·BAΛ·API CTOM[AXOV] MVTIΛHNA IΩN Tyche of Mytilene standing l., holding in l. Dionysiac term, and in r. patera over lighted altar: behind, Nike crowning her, and holding in l. palm. [Pl. XLII. 5.]

* First published by H. P. Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 59, no. 20, from the Bank of England Collection.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
225	Æ 1·25	AVTKΠ·ΛIK·BAΛЄPI ANO C Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Pl. XLII. 6.]	ЄΠICTP·BAΛ AP ICTOMAXO V MVTIΛ H NAIΩN Tyche of Mytilene standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., Dionysiac term.
226	Æ 1·35	AVTKΠΛIK BAΛЄPIA NO C Head of Valerian r., laur.	ЄΠICBAΛ API C TOMAXOV MVTIΛHN AIΩN Tyche of Mytilene seated l. on throne; in r., patera; in l., Dionysiac term: before her, Artemis in short chiton standing r., drawing arrow from quiver with r.; in l., bow. [Pl. XLII. 7.]
227	Æ 1·25	AVTK·Π·ΛIK· BAΛЄPI ANO C Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠIC·BA Λ APICTOM AX OV MVTIΛH NAIΩN Tyche of Mytilene seated l. on throne; in l., cornucopiae; in r., figure of Artemis in short chiton, drawing arrow from quiver with r. and holding bow in l. [Pl. XLII. 8.]
228	Æ 1·25	AVTKΠΛIK· BAΛЄPI ANO C Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠIC BAΛ AP ICT OM AXOV MV TIΛ HNAI Ω N Artemis, in short chiton, drawing arrow from quiver with r., and holding in l. bow, standing in chariot drawn r. by two stags. [Pl. XLII. 9.]
229	Æ 1·25	AVTKΠΛIK· BAΛЄPI ANO C Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠICTP·BAΛ·A P ICTOMA XOV MV TIΛ HNAIΩ N Young Dionysos standing l., wearing chlamys; in r., vase; in l., sceptre. [Pl. XLII. 10.] [Bank Coll.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Gallienus.
230	Æ 1·25	AVTKΠΛIK· ΓAΛΛI HNOC Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass. [Pl. XLII. 11.]	ЄΠICBAΛ APIC TOMAX OV MVTIΛHN AIΩN Tyche of Mytilene seated l. on throne; in r., patera; in l., cornucopiae; before her, Dionysiac term. [Bank Coll.]
231	Æ 1·25	AVTK·Π·ΛIKI· ΓAΛΛI HNOC Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄΠICTP·BAΛ·AP ICTOMAX OV MVTIΛH NA IΩ N Artemis huntress advancing r., wearing short chiton, hunting boots and quiver; r. drawing arrow from quiver; in l., bow; before her, dog running r. [Pl. XLII. 12.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ALLIANCE COINS.	
		MYTILENE AND ADRAMYTEUM.	
		L. Verus.	
232	Æ 1·3	ΑVΤΟΚΑΙΛ . . . . . Bust of L. Verus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.	[MVTIΛH]NAIΩN[KAI A]ΔP AMVTHNΩN . . . . . Two turreted female figures (the Tyche of Mytilene and the Tyche of Adramyteum) standing, grasping right hands; each wears chiton and peplos, and holds sceptre in l. hand. [Pl. XLIII. 1.]
		MYTILENE AND PERGAMUM.	
		Time of Valerian and Gallienus.	
233	Æ 1·35	ΘЄOC AMMΩN Head of bearded Zeus Ammon, r., horned. [Pl. XLIII. 2.] [Bank Coll.]	ЄΠICBAΛ·APIC T OMAXO V OMO MVTIΛHNAIΩ KΠЄPГ AMH The Tyche of Mytilene, wearing chiton, peplos and turreted head-dress, seated l. on throne, holding in r. patera, in l. Dionysiac term; before her, Asklepios standing, wearing himation, and holding in r. snake-encircled staff.
234	Æ 1·3	ΠPΩTHΛЄ CBOVM VTIΛHN Bust of the Tyche of Mytilene r., draped and wearing turreted head-dress. [Pl. XLIII. 3.]	ЄΠICBAΛ API CT OMAXO V OMO NOIA MVTIΛHNAIΩ KAIΠЄPГA MHNΩN The Tyche of Mytilene, wearing chiton, peplos and turreted head-dress, standing l., holding in l. Dionysiac term, in r. figure of Asklepios; facing her, Tyche of Pergamum standing, wearing chiton, peplos, and turreted head-dress, and holding in l. sceptre and in r. figure of Artemis, who holds bow and draws arrow from quiver.*

* From the Bank of England Collection (? = *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 58, no. 14). Each Tyche holds the divinity of the city in alliance with it, Asklepios being the principal divinity of Pergamum and Artemis being an important divinity at Mytilene.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		MYTILENE AND PERGA IN PAMPHYLIA.	
		Commodus.	
235	Æ 1·4	AVTOKAIM AVPH. . . . Bust of Commodus r., laur., beardless; wears paludamentum and cuirass.	ЄПICTP ΦOV· ЄPMO ΛA OV KOI MV TI KAIΠЄPΓA The Tyche of Mytilene, holding patera in r., and Dionysiac term in l., standing l.: before her, facing, figure of the Artemis of Perga, wearing chiton with diplois, veil and modius, holding in r. sceptre (?), in l. torch. [Pl. XLIII. 4.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PYRRHA.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
		Female head (Aphrodite?) l., wearing sphendone, earring and necklace.	ΓΥΡ Goat l.
1	Æ ·45	[Pl. XLIII. 5.]	
2	Æ ·4		
3	Æ ·45		(ΓΥΡΡ)*

* Nos. 2, 3 are from the Collection of Mr. H. P. Borrell, who states (*Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 61; cp. his MS. Catal. in Brit. Mus., p. 103) that specimens of this class are found in Lesbos.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ISLANDS NEAR LESBOS.	
		NESOS.	
		Fourth Century B.C.	
		SILVER.	
1	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo l., laur.; hair long. [Pl. XLIII. 6.]	NAΣI Panther r., looking back; l. fore-paw raised: in field r., ram's head.* (Weight, 39 grains.)
		BRONZE.	
2	Æ ·35	Youthful male head r.; hair short (Apollo ?).	NAΣ Panther running r.
		Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair long.	NAΣ Panther running l.
3	Æ ·35	[Pl. XLIII. 7.]	beneath, star?
4	Æ ·35		
		Third Century B.C.	
		BRONZE.	
5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. XLIII. 8.]	NAΣI Dolphin r.; beneath, palm-branch.

* From the Bank of England Collection: cp. Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, vii., p. 61. The small silver coin in the British Museum described in T. Combe's *Vet. pop. et regum numi*, pl. xiii. 17 is assigned by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Z. f. N.*, iii., p. 313, no. 10) to Nesos. In the British Museum arrangement, I find the coin now placed under Nagidus in Cilicia, and I have ventured to leave it there, as, on grounds of style, Nagidus appears to me to have a claim to the coin which is as good as or better than the claim of Nesos.

No.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	Æ ·55	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΝΑ Dolphin r.; beneath, lyre.
7	Æ ·5	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. XLIII. 9.]	ΝΑΣΙ Dolphin r.; beneath, lyre.
8	Æ ·5	ΝΑΣ Dolphin r.; beneath, lyre. [Pl. XLIII. 10.]	ΝΑΣΙ Dolphin r.; beneath, lyre.
9	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. XLIII. 11.]	ΝΑΣΙ Lyre; on r., branch (of laurel ?)
10	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΝΑΣΙ ΔΙΟΝΥ Tripod.
11	Æ ·75	Horseman, in chlamys, riding r.; beneath, Α: countermark, dolphin. [Pl. XLIII. 12.]	ΝΑ / ΣΙ within laurel-wreath.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PORDOSILENE.	
		Later Poroselene.	
		SILVER.	
		After Circ. B.C. 450.	
1	Æ ·55	Youthful male head r., bound with taenia; hair short (Apollo?). [Pl. XLIII. 13.]	ΓΟΡΔ ΟΞΙΛ Lyre: whole in incuse square. (Weight, 61 grains.)*
		BRONZE.	
		Circ. B.C. 400.	
		Bearded male head r. (Silenos?).	ΓΟΡ Dolphin r.†
2	Æ ·3	[Pl. XLIII. 14.]	
3	Æ ·35		
		Imperial Coinage.	
		(*a.* Without name of Emperor.)	
		Time of Sept. Severus and his family.	
4	Æ ·5	Head of Athena r., wearing helmet.	ΠΩΡΟC[ЄΛΗ]ΝЄΙΤΩΝ Telesphoros standing facing.‡

* Purchased at Mr. H. P. Borrell's sale, 1852, lot 455.

† Purchased of Mr. R. P. Pullan in 1868, together with other coins, chiefly of the Troad, Mysia, and Ionia.

‡ Cp. Blanchet in *Rev. Num.*, 1893, p. 455. Telesphoros occurs as the type of a coin of Pordosilene of J. Domna, Mion., Sup. v., p. 492.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		(*b*. With name of Emperor.)	
		Sept. Severus.	
5	Æ ·7	AVKΛCЄΠCЄOV HP OCΠЄPTI Head of Severus r., laur. [Pl. XLIII. 15.]	ΠΩPOC ЄΛHNЄI Asklepios standing facing, looking l.; in r., snake-encircled staff.

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OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5 572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16 977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324 00

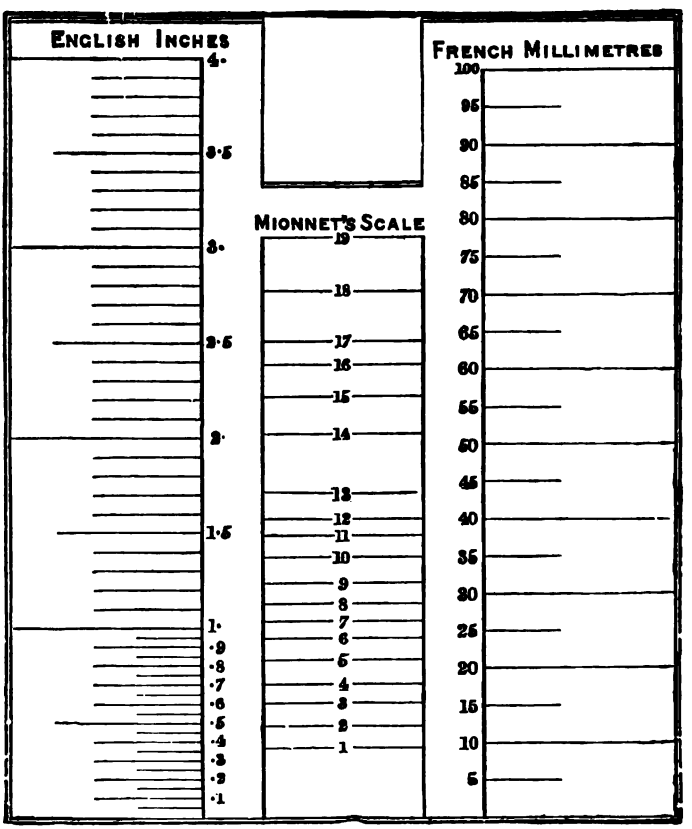
TABLE

FOR

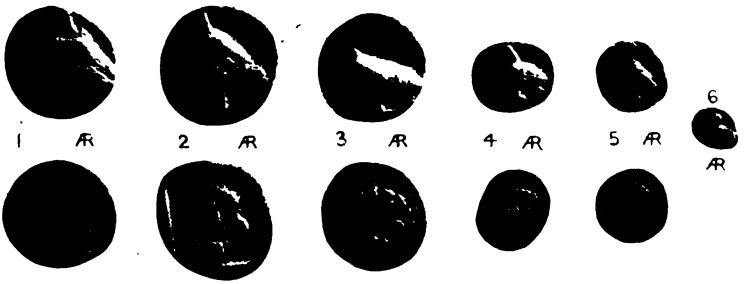
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES

AND THE

MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.



Gilbert & Rivington (Limited), 52, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.



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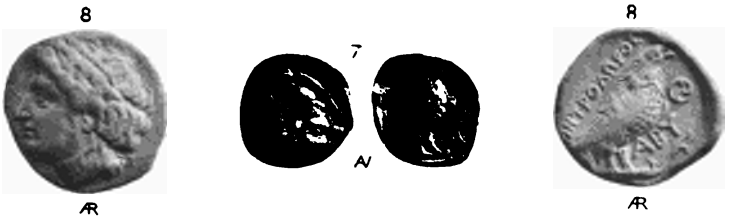

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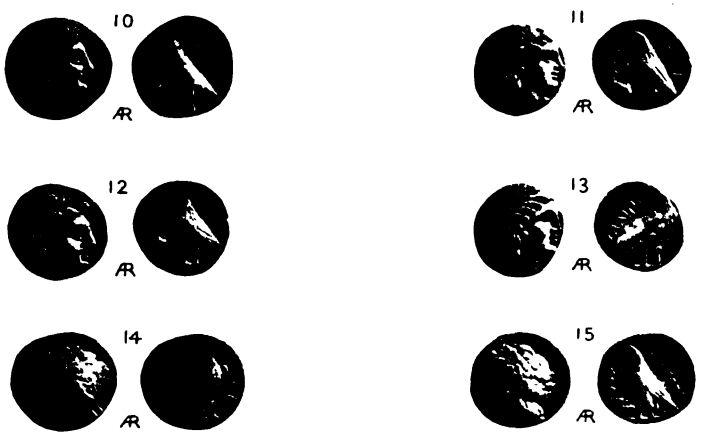

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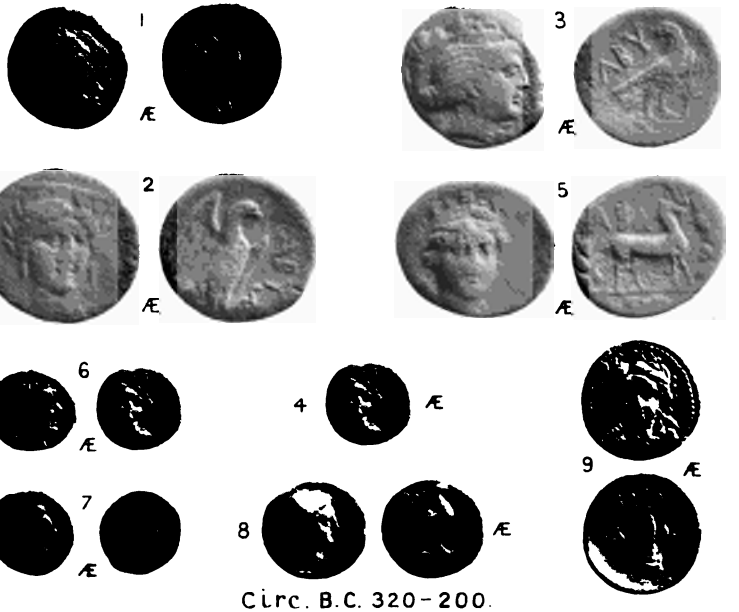

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TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5 572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF

The Relative Weights of English Grains and French Grammes.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16 977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129 60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324 00

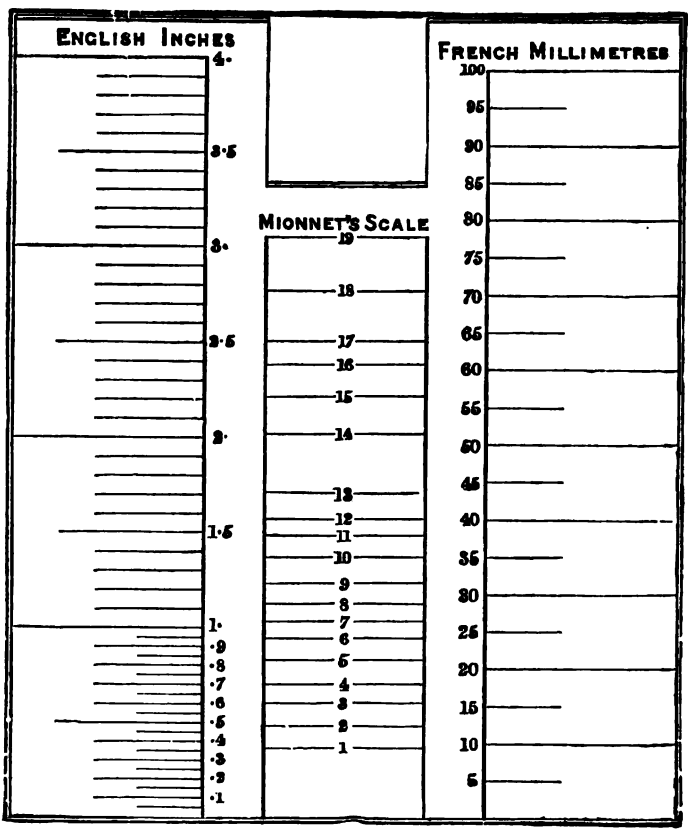
TABLE

FOR

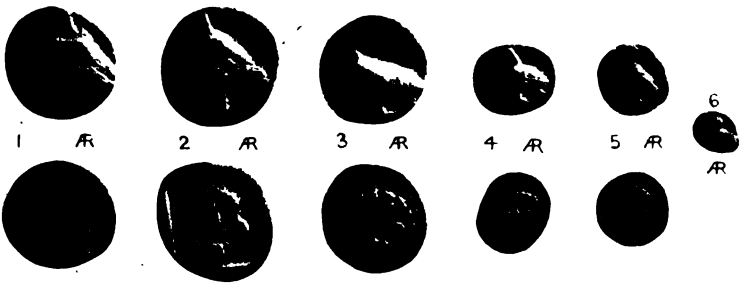
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES

AND THE

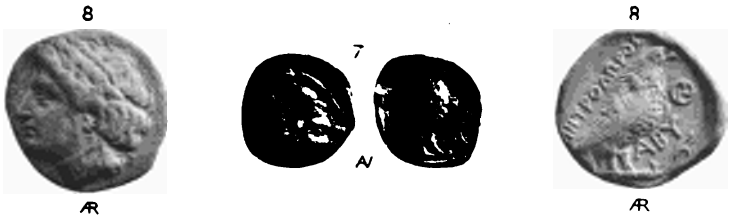
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.



Gilbert & Rivington (Limited), 52, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.



Circ. B.C. 480-450.



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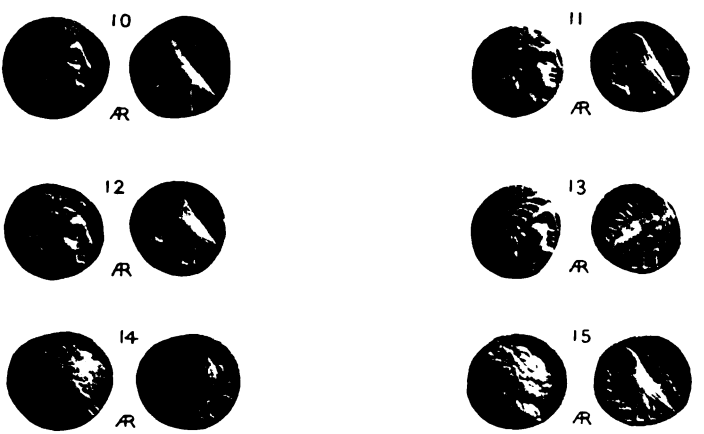

Circ. B.C. 320-280.

ABYDUS.

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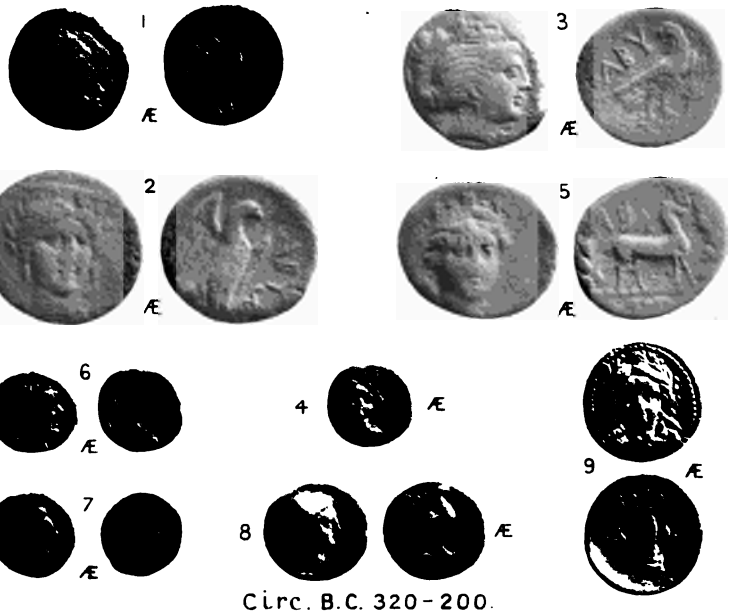

Circ. B.C. 320-200.

After B.C. 196.

ABYDUS.

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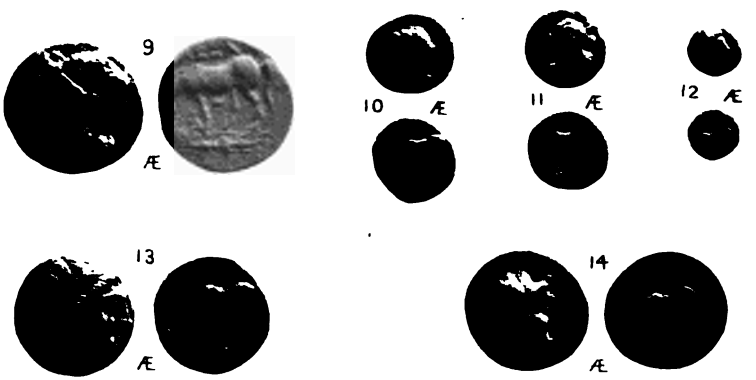
Abydus. Imperial.

Alexandria Troas. Circ. B.C. 300.



Alexandria Troas. 3rd & 2nd Centuries B.C.

AUTOTYPE

ABYDUS, ALEXANDRIA TROAS.

THEATOR LIBRARY
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Alexandria Troas. After B.C. 189.

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Alexandria Troas Imperial Times

ALEXANDRIA TROAS.

NY

Imperial Times

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AUTOTYPE

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ALEXANDRIA TROAS.

THE TAYLOR LIBRARY
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Antandrus Circ. B.C. 420-400.

Antandrus. Circ. B.C. 400-284.

Antandrus, Imperial.

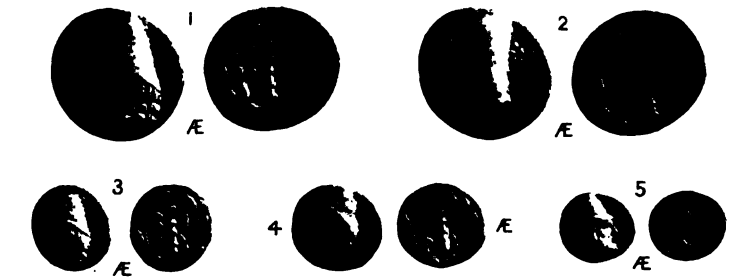
Assus. Circ. B.C. 479-450.

Assus. Circ. B.C. 400-241.

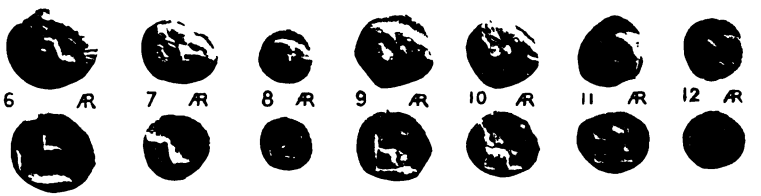
Commodus.

ANTANDRUS, ASSUS.

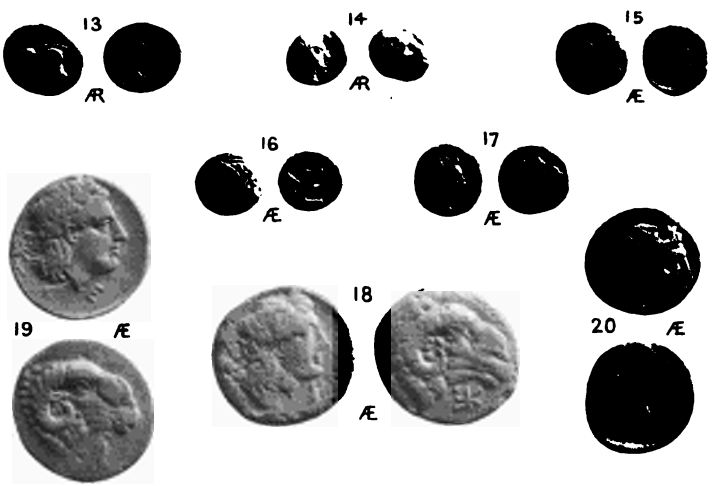
THE ASTOR LIBRARY
NY



Birytis. 4th Cent. B.C.



Cebren. B.C. 500-400.



Cebren. Circ. B.C. 400-310.

Antiochia (Cebren) Circ. B.C. 310-280.

AUTOTYPE

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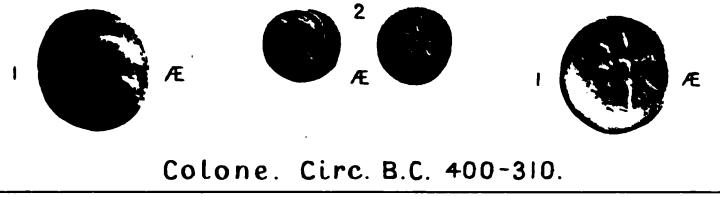
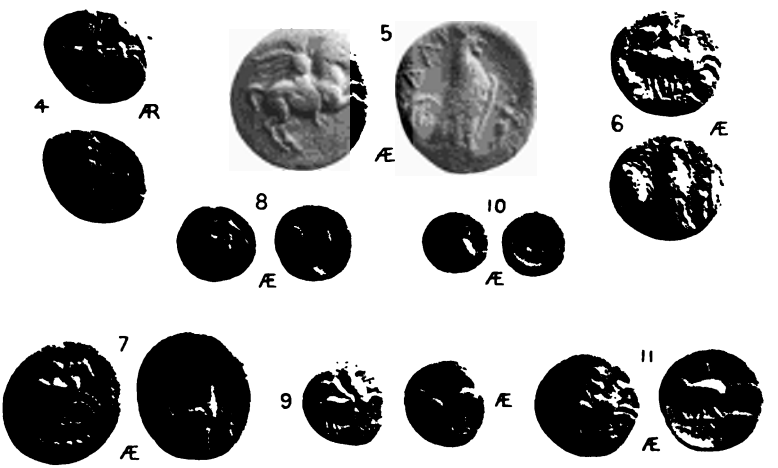


Colone. Circ. B.C. 400-310.

Dardanus 5th Cent. B.C.



Dardanus 4th Cent. B.C.

Dardanus 2nd Cent. B.C.

Dardanus Imperial.

COLONE. DARDANUS.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY
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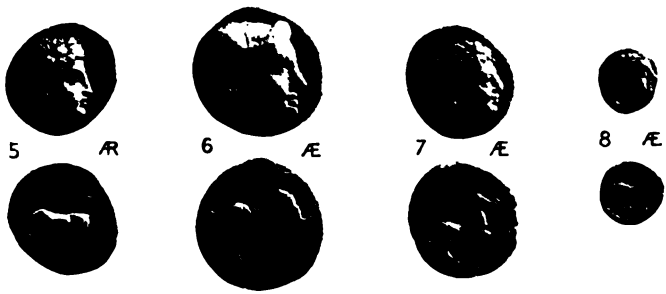
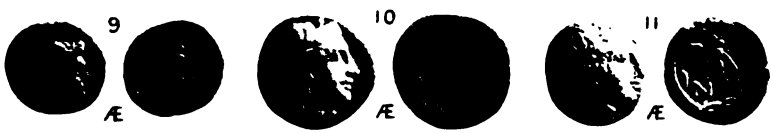
Dardanus. Imperial.

Gargara Circ. B.C. 420-400.



Gargara Circ. B.C. 400-284.



Gentinus 4th Cent B.C.

Gergis Circ. B.C. 400-350.

Gergis Circ. B.C. 350-241.

AUTOTYPE

DARDANUS, GARGARA, GENTINUS, GERGIS.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY
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Hamaxitus Circ. B.C. 400-310.

Ilium Circ. B.C. 300-250.

Ilium After B.C. 189.

HAMAXITUS, ILIUM.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY
NY

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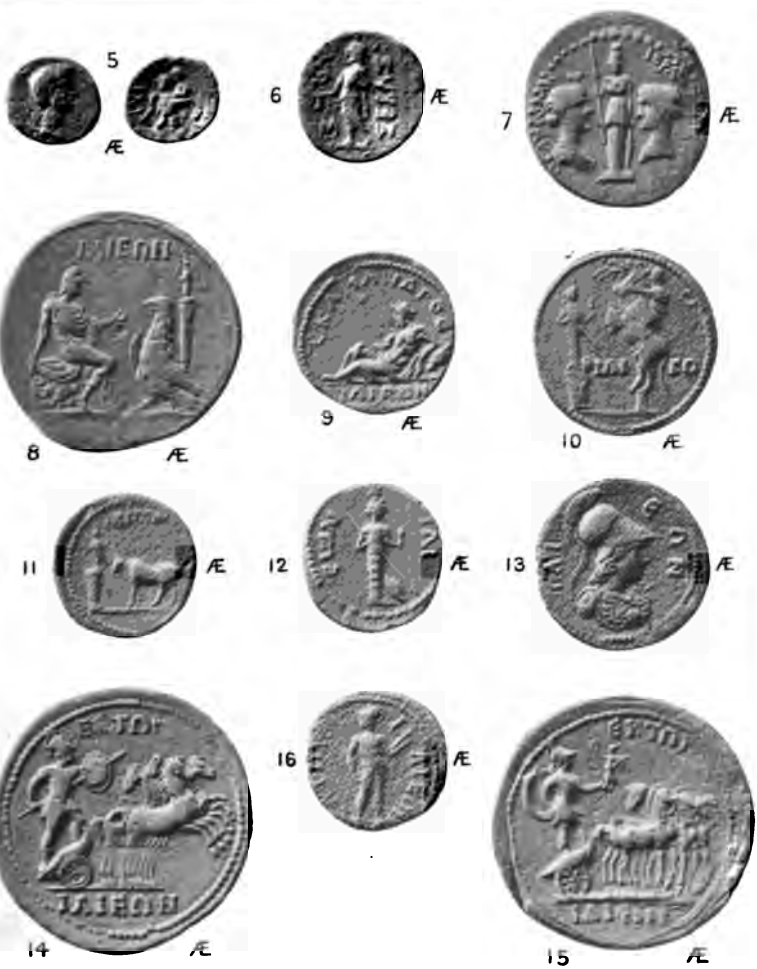
Imperial Times.



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Imperial.

ILIUM.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY
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Ilium. Imperial.

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Lamponia Circ. B.C. 420-400.

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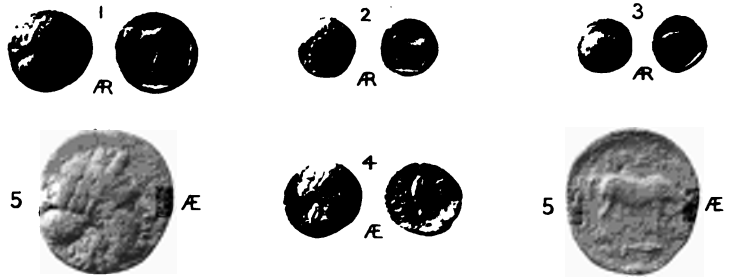
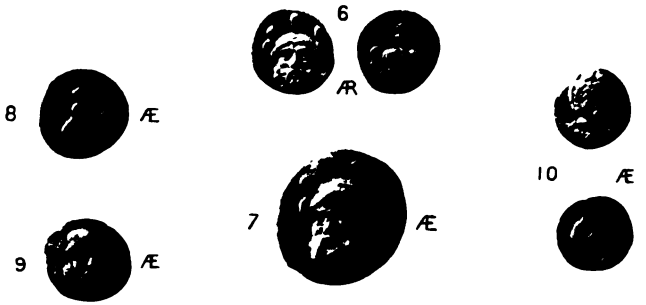
Lamponia Circ. B.C. 400-350.

TOR LIBRARY

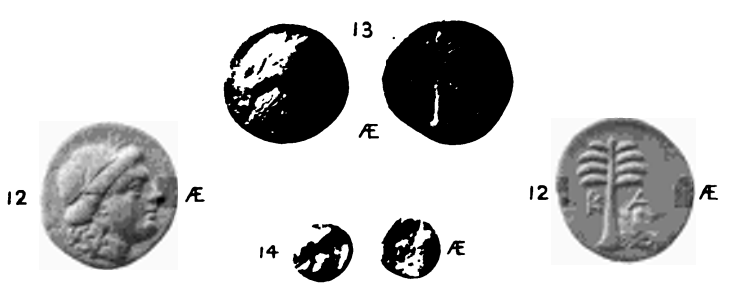


Neandria B.C. 400?-310.



Ophrynium Circ. B.C. 350-300.

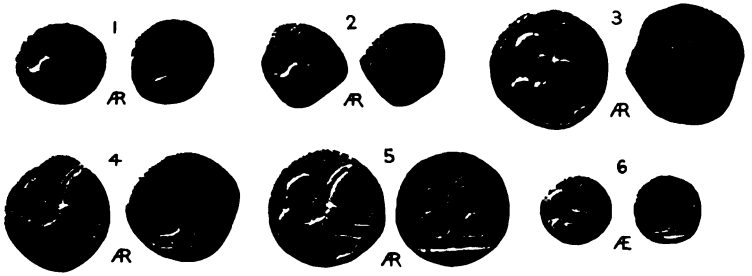
Pionia. M. Aurelius.



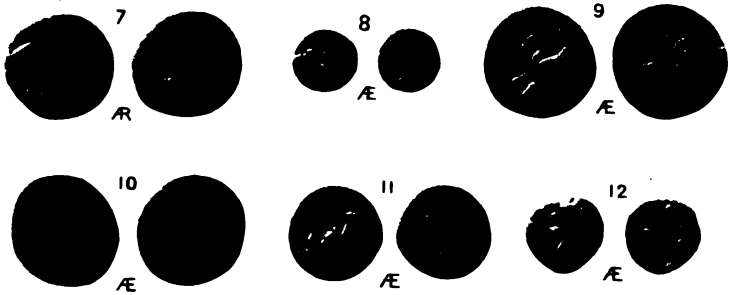
Scamandria. 4th Cent. B.C.

AUTOTYPE

NEANDRIA, OPHRYNIUM, PIONIA, SCAMANDRIA.



Circ. B.C. 460-400.



Circ. B.C. 400-310.

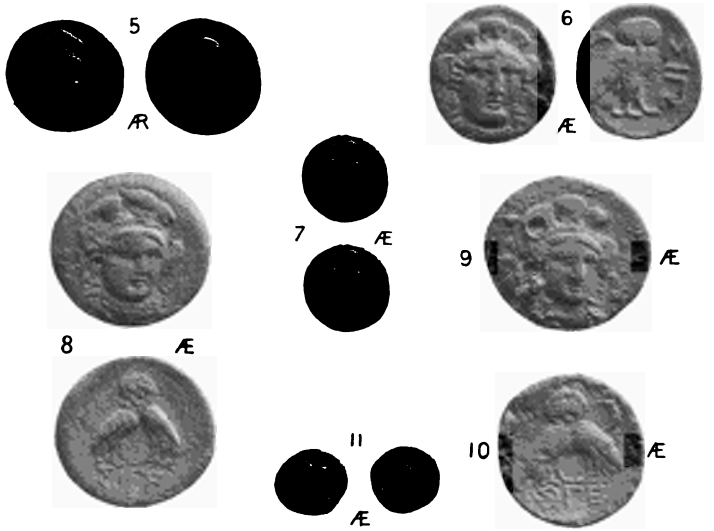
2nd or 1st Cent. B.C.

Imperial Times.

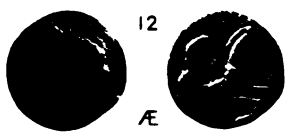
Faustina JUN.

SCEPSIS .

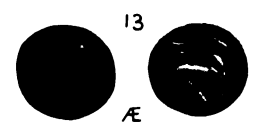
Scepsis. Imperial.



Sigeum. 4th Cent. B.C.



Thymbra. 4th Cent. B.C.



Zeleia. B.C. 350-300.

SCEPSIS, SIGEUM, THYMBRA, ZELEIA.

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Circ. B.C. 550-470.

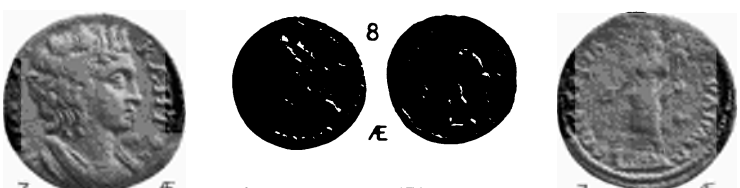
Circ. B.C. 450-387.

2nd and 1st Cent. B.C.

TENEDOS.

3rd Cent. B.C.

2nd and 1st Cent. B.C.



Imperial Times.

Imperial.

THE ASTOR
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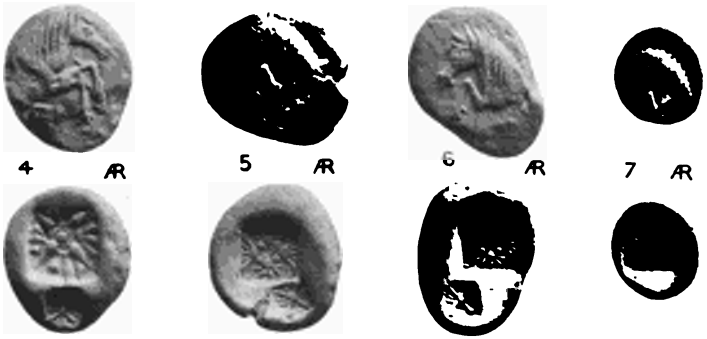
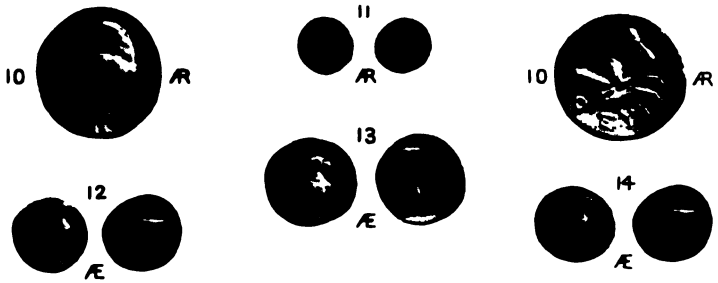
Boeone. 4th Cent. B.C.

Came. Commodus.



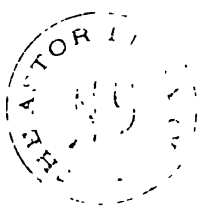
Cyme 7th Cent. B.C.

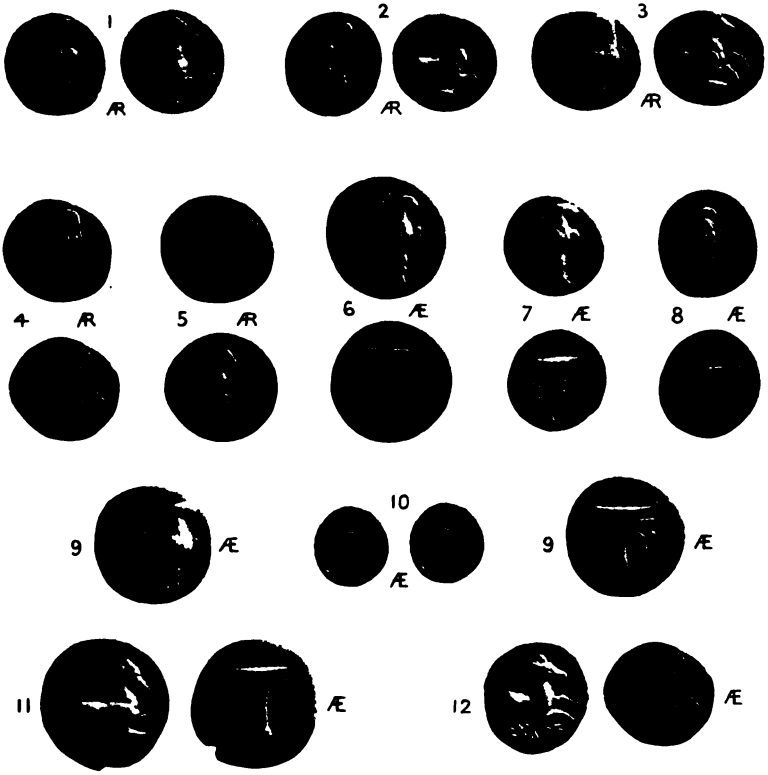
Cyme Circ. B.C. 480-450.



Cyme Circ. B.C. 350-320.

BOEONE, CAME, CYME.





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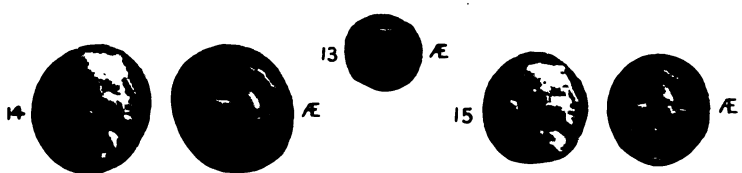


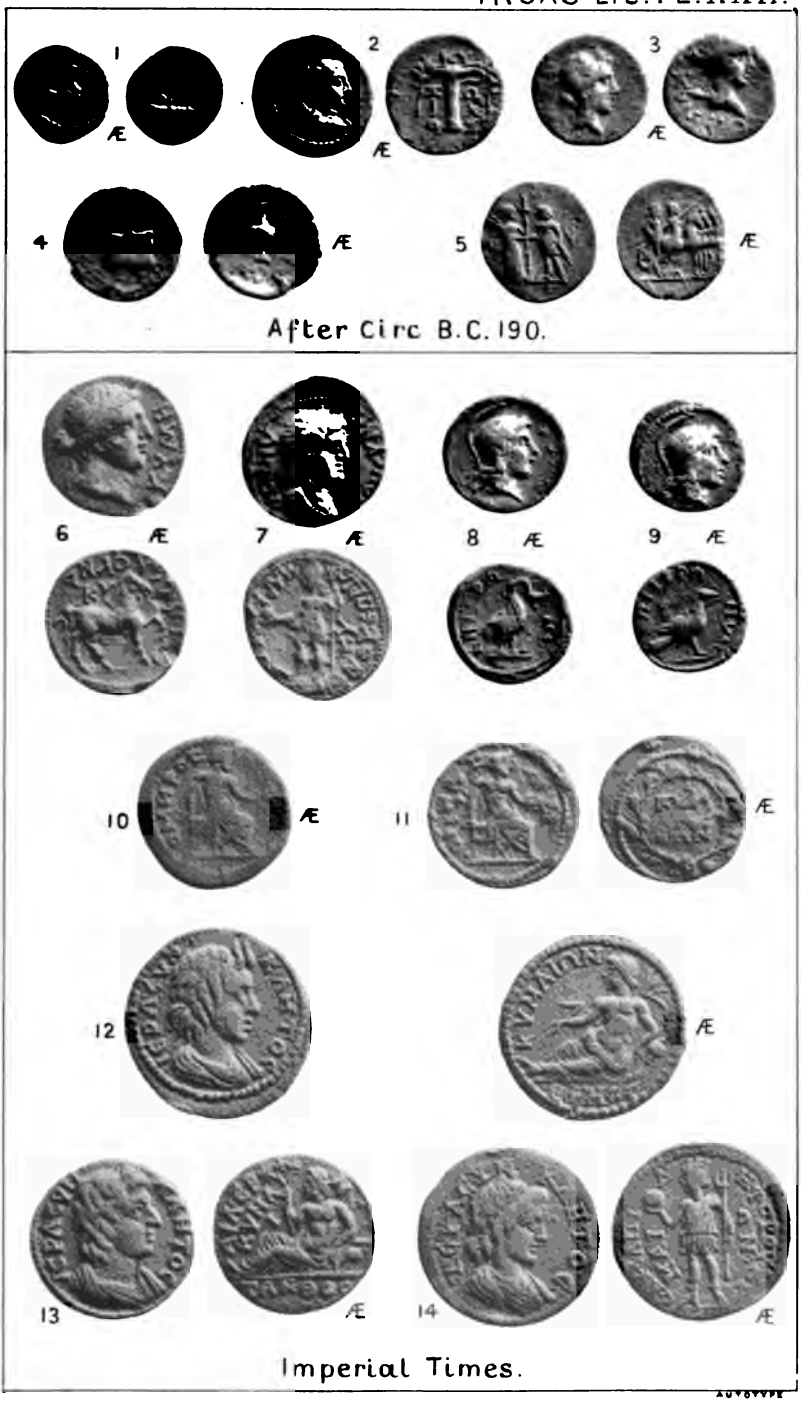
Circ. B.C. 250.

Circ. B.C. 250-190.

CYME.

2nd and 1st Centuries.

MYRINA.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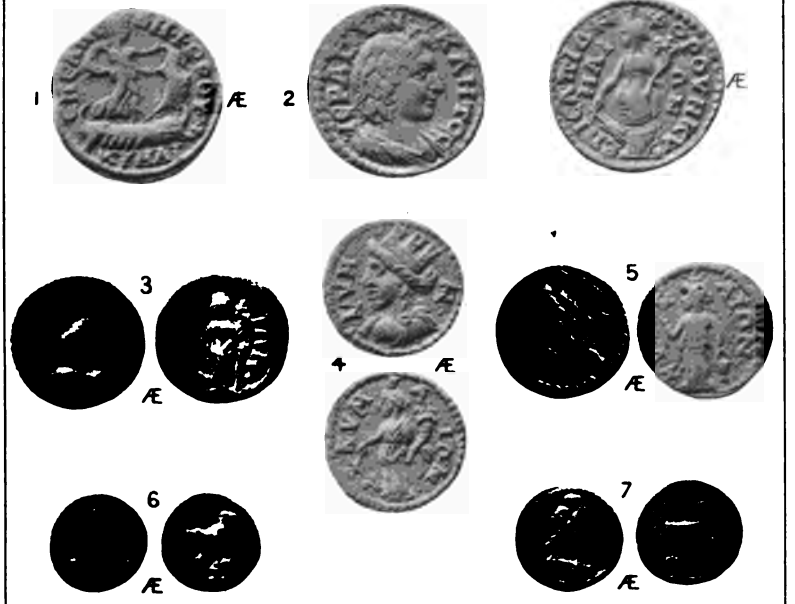
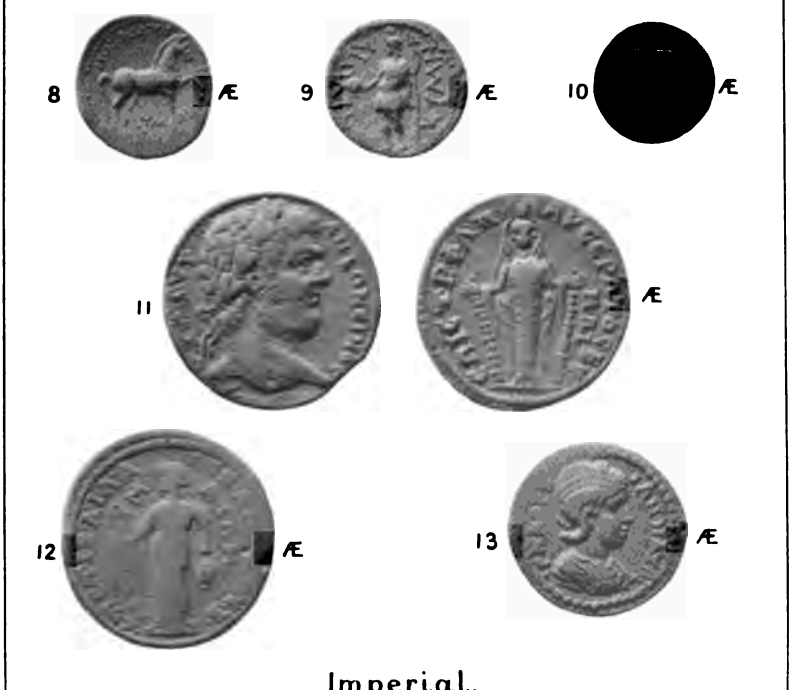
Imperial Times.



Imperial Times.



Imperial.

CYME.

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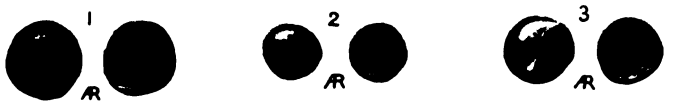
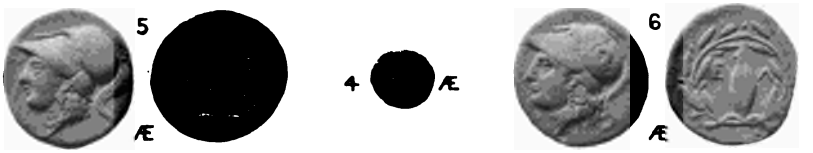


After Circ. B.C. 460.



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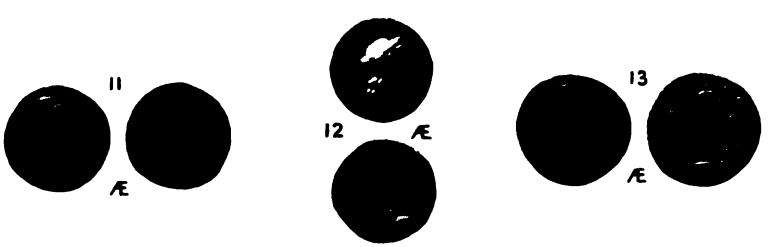

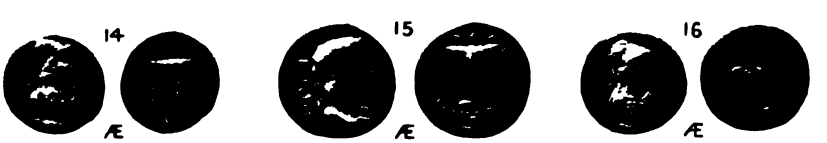

Imperial Times.

ELAEA.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY
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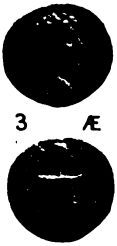
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Elaea. Imperial.

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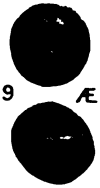
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Grynium. 3rd Cent. B.C.

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Larissa. 4th Cent. B.C.

ELAEA, GRYNIUM, LARISSA.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY

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2nd and 1st Centuries.

MYRINA.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY
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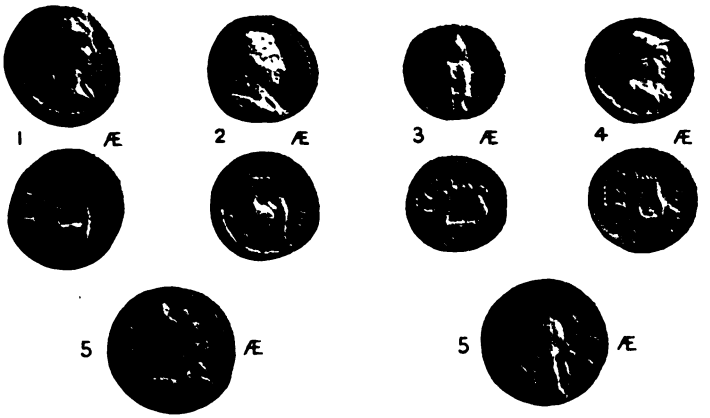
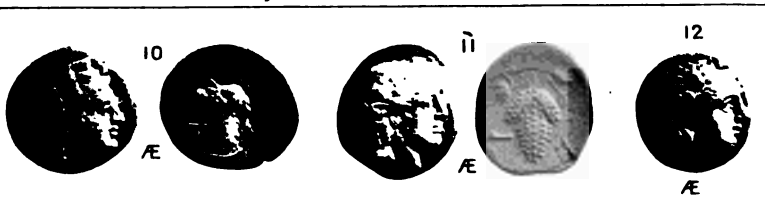


Myrina. Imperial Times.

Myrina Imperial

Neonteichos. 2nd Cent. B.C.

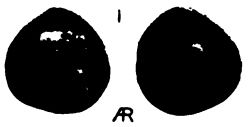
Temnus. 4th Cent. B.C.



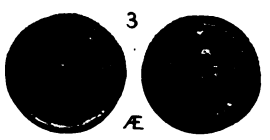
Temnus. 3rd Cent. B.C

MYRINA, NEONTEICHOS, TEMNUS.

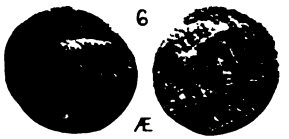
NY



Temnus. 2nd and 1st Cent. B.C.



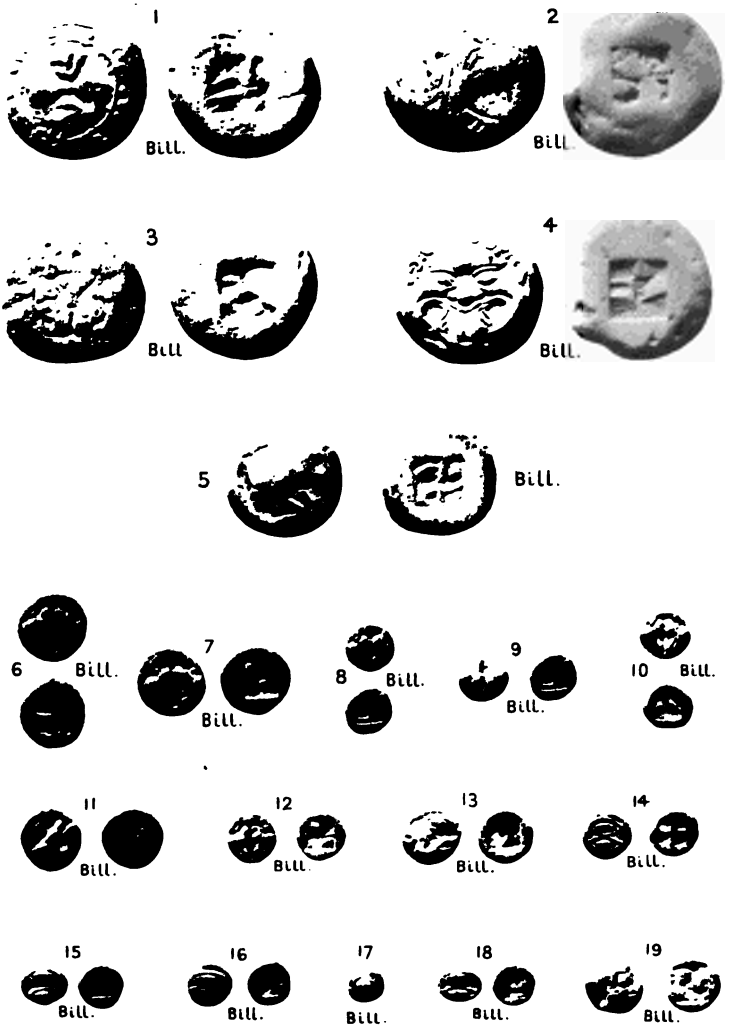
Temnus. Imperial Times.



Temnus. Imperial.

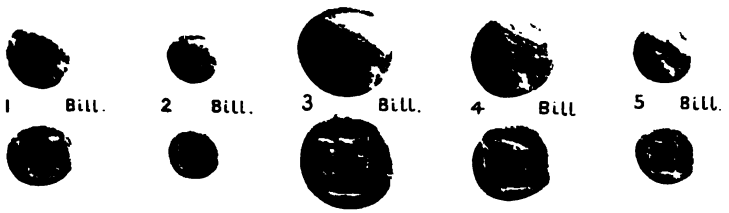
Tisna. 4th Cent. B.C.

NY

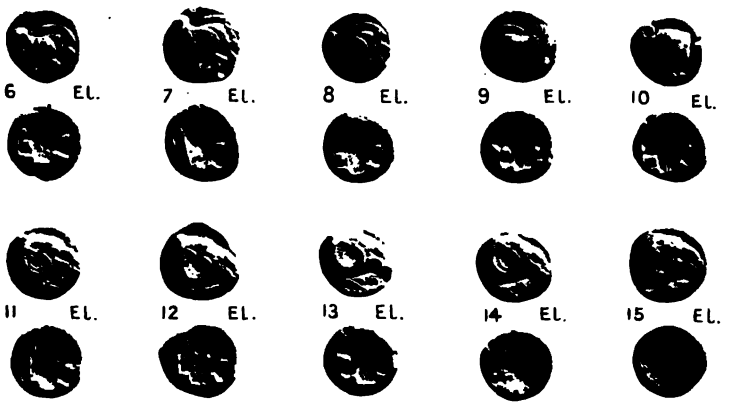


Lesbos. Circ. B.C. 550-440.

Lesbos. Circ. B.C. 550-440.



Lesbos. Circ. B.C. 550-440.



Lesbos. Electrum. Circ. B.C. 480-440.

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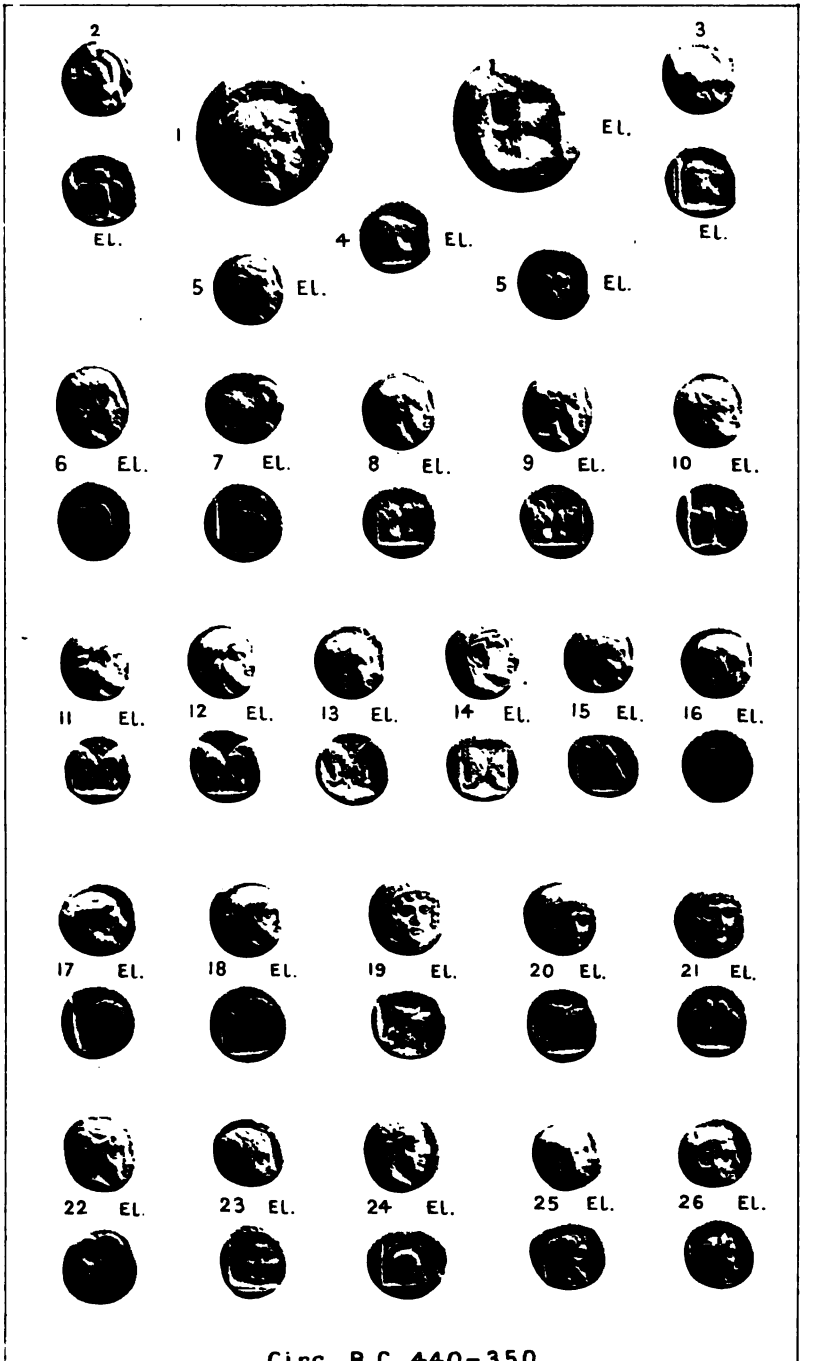
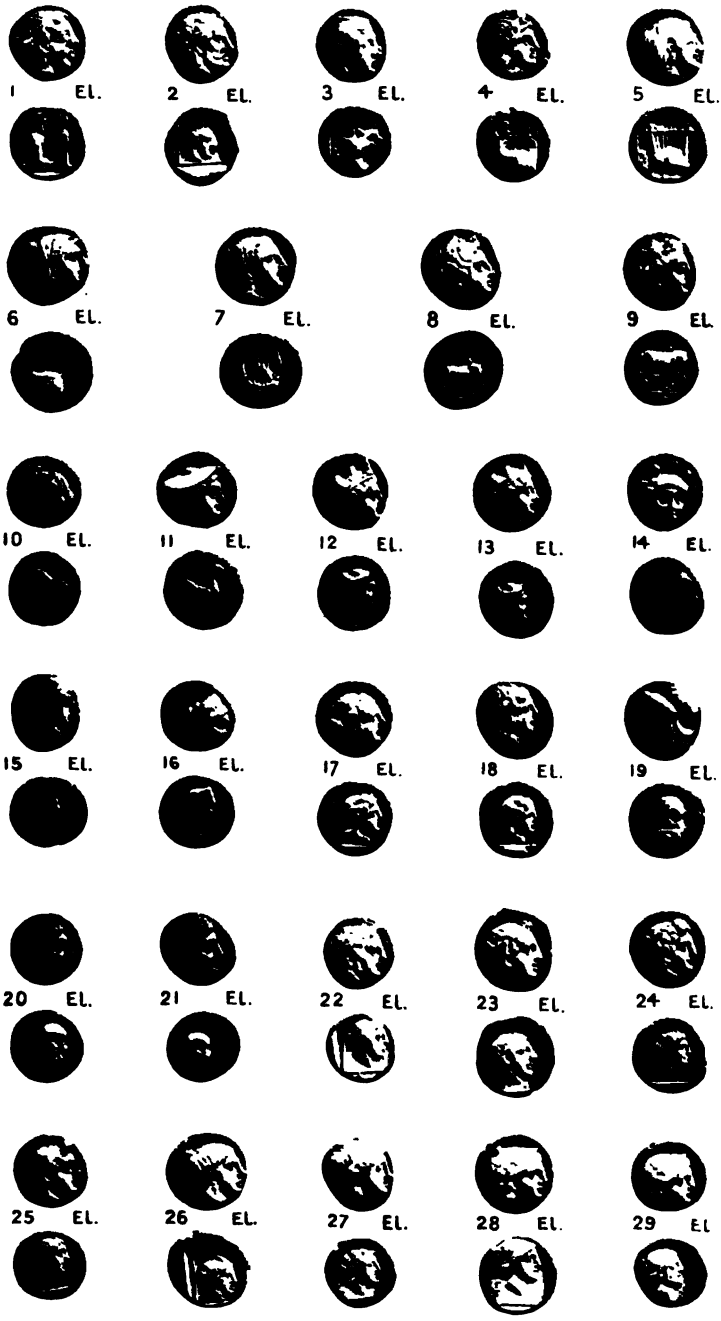


Circ. B.C. 440–350.

AUTOTYPE

LESBOS.



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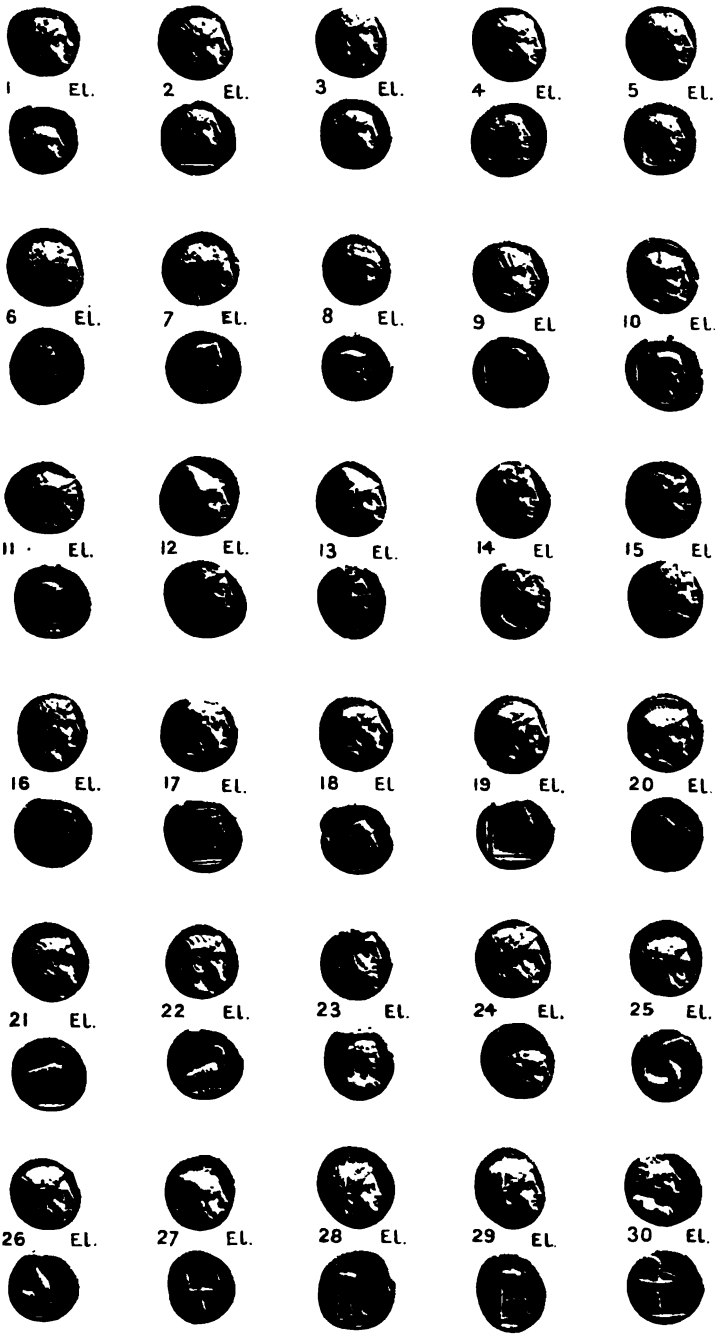
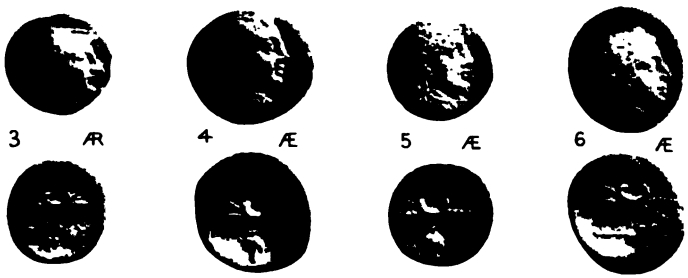


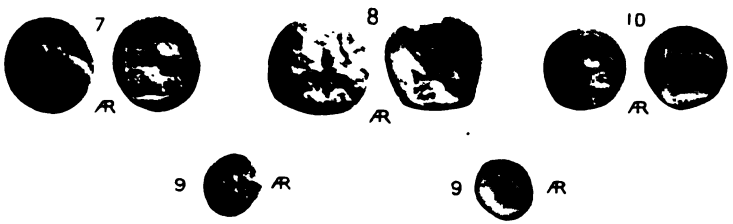
Circ. B.C. 440-350.

LESBOS.

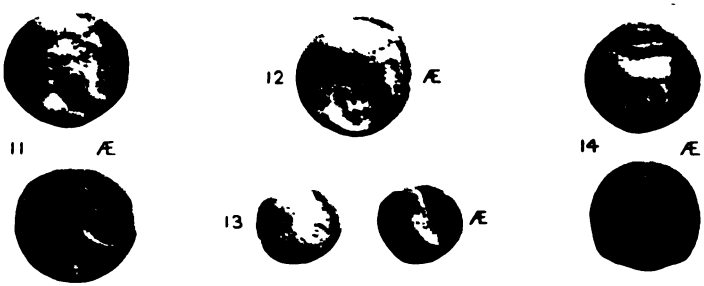
Lesbos "Koinon" Imperial.



Lesbos?. Circ. B.C. 330-280?



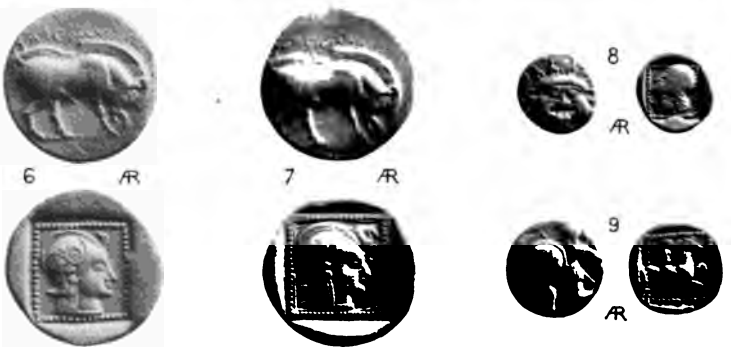
Uncertain of Lesbos. Circ. B.C. 500-440.



Antissa. Circ. B.C. 300-167.

Eresus. Circ. B.C. 300-200?

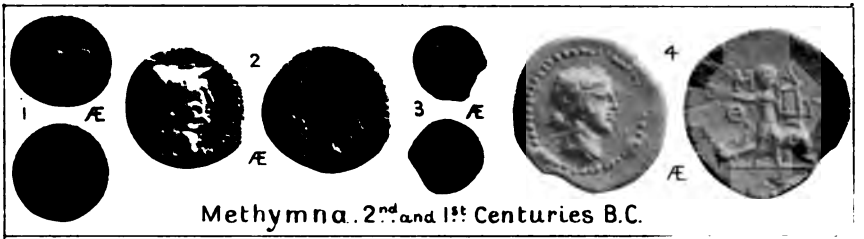
Eresus Philip. I.



Methymna. Circ. B.C. 500-450.

Methymna. Circ. B.C. 420-377.

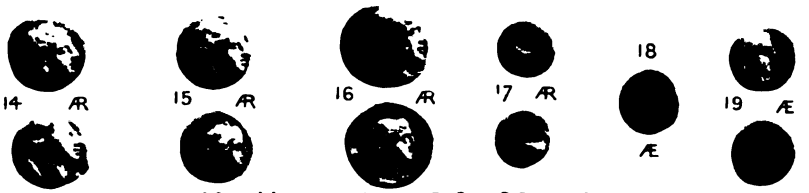
Methymna. Circ. B.C. 330-240.



Methymna. 2nd and 1st Centuries B.C.

Methymna. Imperial.

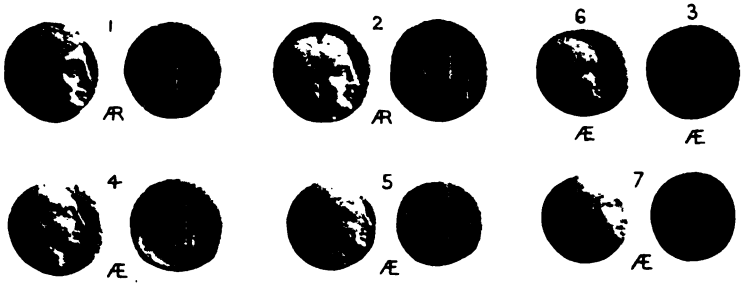
Mytilene. Circ. B.C. 440-400.



Mytilene. Circ. B.C. 400-350.

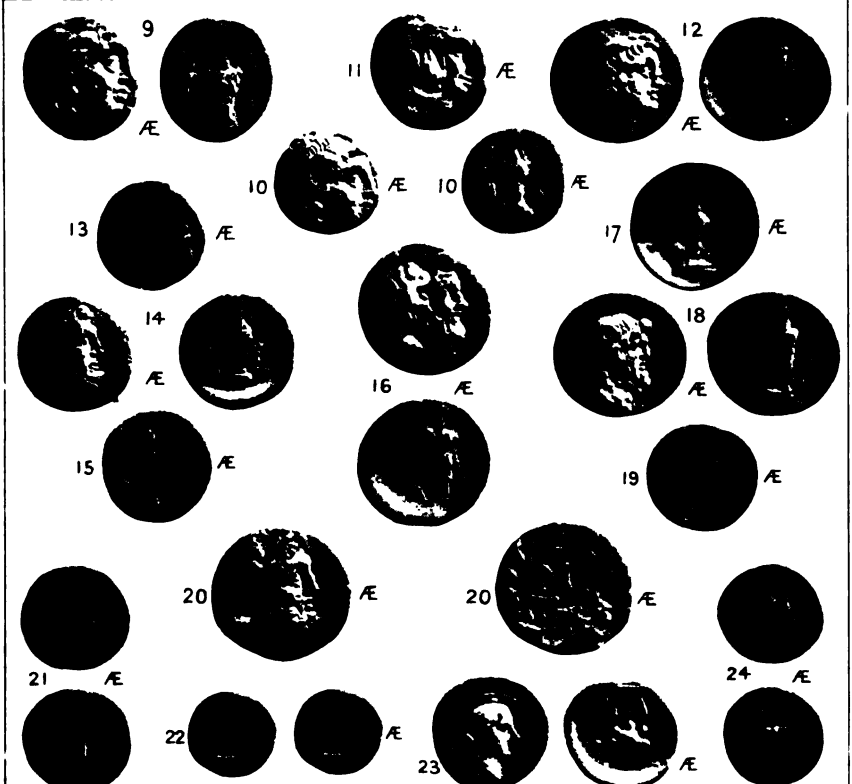
Mytilene. B.C. 350-250.

METHYMNA, MYTILENE.



Circ. B.C. 350-250.

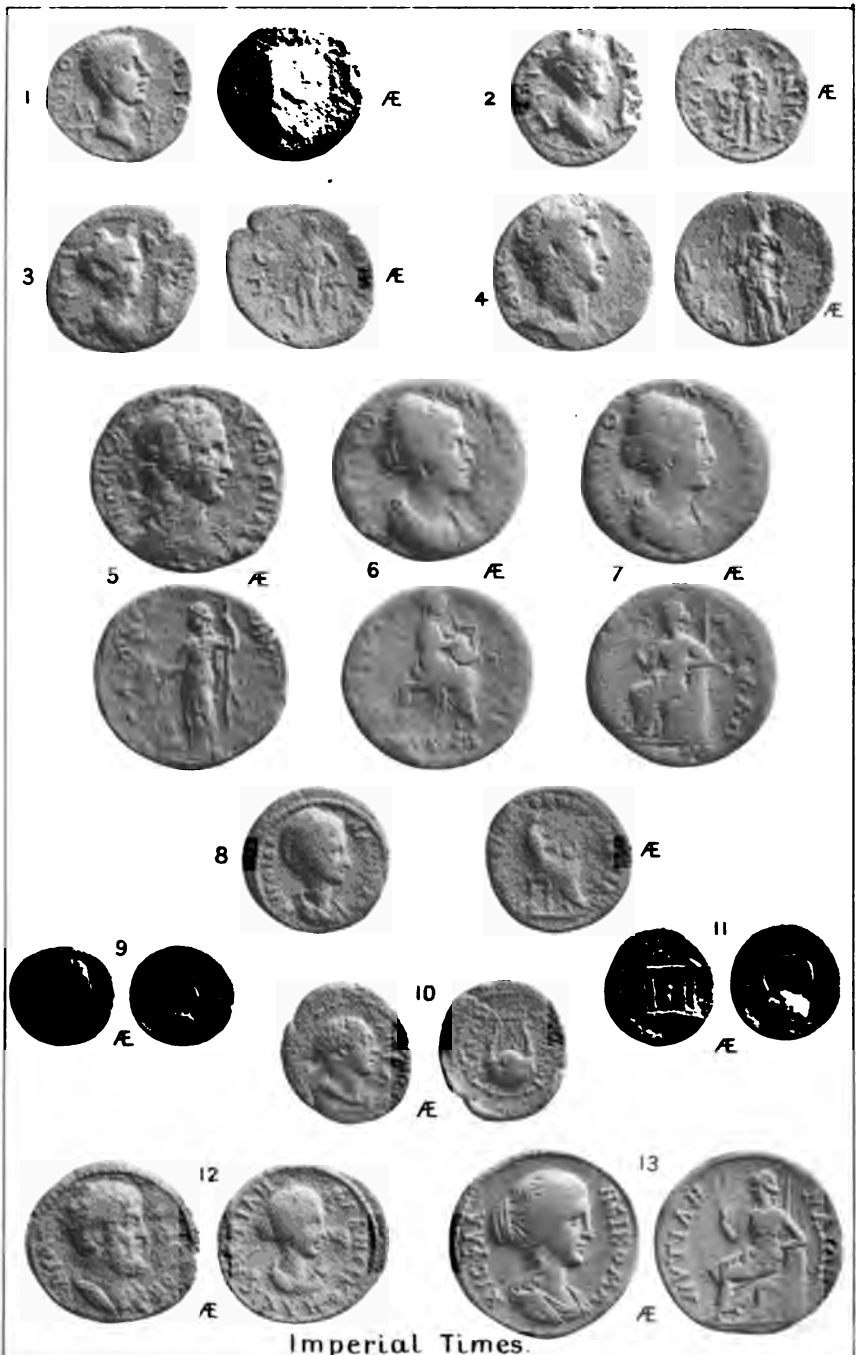
Circ. B.C. 250-200.



2nd and 1st Centuries B.C.

AUTOTYPE

MYTILENE.



MYTILENE.

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Imperial Times.

MYTILENE.

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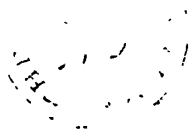
Imperial.

MYTILENE.



Imperial.

MYTILENE.

Mytilene. Alliance Coins.

Pyrrha. 4th Cent B.C.

Nesos. 4th Cent. B.C.

Nesos. 3rd Cent B.C.

Pordosilene

Sept Severus.

AUTOTYPE

MYTILENE, PYRRHA, NESOS, PORDOSILENE.

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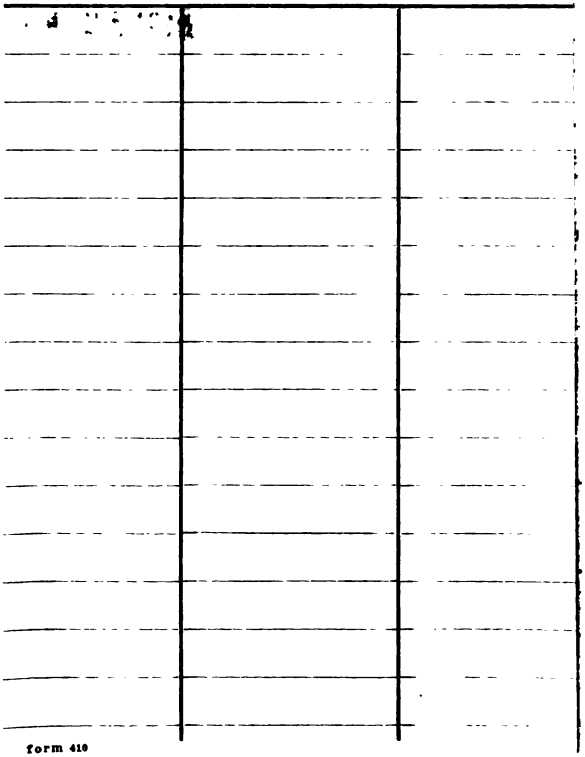

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